The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Military Government Bill Adopted.

Vote in the House, 125 Yeas to 46 Nays.

Vote in the Senate, 35 Yeas to 7 Nays.

Almost a Strict Party Division in Both Houses.

Provisions of the Bill as Finally Passed.

A Veto from the President Almost Certain.

He will Send it in Time for this Congress to Act.

Progress on the Army Appropriation Bill.

A Section to Make the General Independent of the President.

Slow Progress on the Internal Revenue Bill.

The Reconstruction Bill—Amendments in the House—Passed by the Senate—Details of the Debate in Both Houses—A Veto by the President Expected—Contraction of Greenbacks—The Dunderberg.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House this morning, Mr. BLAINE being entitled to the floor on the pending question, which was, will the House recede from its refusal to concur in the Senate amendments to the Reconstruction Bill? and demanded the previous question on Mr. WILSON'S amendment to exclude as delegates from the Constitutional Conventions in the Southern States, all persons disfranchised by the Constitutional Amendment. Mr. SHELLABARGER attempted to offer another amendment, and Gen. BANKS attempted to ask a question. THAD. STEVENS also shoved in his oar, and the confusion was very great; but Mr. BLAINE insisted on his demand and it was lost, ayes 72, nays 76. Mr. SHELLABARGER'S amendment was then offered, providing that until the rebel States gain admission to Congress their governments shall be deemed provisional only and under absolute control of the General Government, and prohibit all persons from voting at the Convention elections who are made ineligible to office by the Constitutional Amendment. On agreeing to this amendment the yeas were 98 and nays 70. On concurring with the Senate amendment, as thus amended, the yeas were 125 and nays 46, the greatest majority ever obtained by any reconstruction measure. The action of the House was promptly reported back to the Senate, which body, as usual, entered into an elaborate discussion on the proposed amendments. Nothing very startling was said, until REVERDY JOHNSON arose and announced that as he despaired of ever seeing the South restored to the Union unless some such measure was adopted, and though he protested against its condition, yet he was prepared to vote for it. This demoralized the Opposition; and on the final vote Mr. DOOLITTLE was paired off, and Messrs. DIXON and NORTON were absent. The discussion continued during the afternoon, and also through the evening session up to 10:40 P. M., when the Senate passed the bill as amended by the House, by yeas 35, nays 7—or five to one. It now goes to the President for approval, or probably disapproval.

Now that Congress has determined upon what the majority of its members regard as a plan of reconstruction, by the passage of Stevens' Military Government Bill, vaccinated with the Blaine amendment, speculation is rife as to the course that shall be pursued by the President. Will he pocket, will he approve, or sign it under protest; or will he veto the measure; and if so, how soon?" etc., etc., are questions asked. I feel warranted in saying that he will not dodge the issue in any event, nor take shelter behind a pocket veto; and I can assert with equal confidence that he will not indulge in the hybrid approval under protest. A veto of the bill will most assuredly come from the President; and any one at all familiar with Mr. JOHNSON'S history and sentiments must be prepared for this result. Nor will it be difficult for persons thus familiar to determine that this veto will be sent to Congress at the earliest day possible, and consistent with the vast importance of the subject which a prospective veto and the bill are intended to affect. Whatever Mr. JOHNSON does in the matter will be done with the view of squarely, fairly and courageously meeting the issue, and his action will doubtless be communicated to Congress within a week, so as to give ample time for action in both Houses upon his message. It is generally supposed that the remarks of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON in the Senate this afternoon are but the reflex of the opinions of the President upon the bill in question. Senator JOHNSON gave as a reason why he would vote for the measure, that it proposed a means whereby at some time, or somehow, Southern Representatives may be admitted to their seats, that any state of affairs would be better than the present condition of the Southern people. It is believed the President does not regard the bill in question as a remedy for the evil deplored by Senator JOHNSON, and he cannot discover in its provisions any mode for working the South out of its difficulties. It is not a finality, but leaves the whole question open for the buffetings and cuffs of a future Congress. But outside of these questions, and paramount to them in the opinion of the President, as is alleged, is the military feature, or brigadier-general dictatorship of the bill. An impression has obtained that the incorporation of the Blaine amendment with the Military Bill is the result of the compromise attempted last week between certain members of Congress and the friends of the President. This impression is erroneous. The proposition for concession or compromise was based solely upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution and impartial or qualified suffrage, and in the hope that this being effected, the Military Bill of the House would fail, the virtual defeat of the latter bill in the Senate and its return to the House in the nature of a substitute it was thought, would present an opportunity for the consummation of proposed compromise, but the adoption by the House of the SHERMAN bill, which includes the Military Government Bill, was, for the present at least, destroyed all hope of a cooperation between the President and the Conservatives on the basis proposed.

CONTRACTION OF GREENBACKS.

The Ways and Means Committee will probably report either to-morrow or Friday the bill suspending the contraction of greenbacks for one year, in accordance with the instructions of the House passed a few days ago; but they will accompany this bill with a substitute, which they will recommend, identical with the Loan Certificate Bill, as passed by the Senate and referred to the Banking Committee in the House. It is not probable that this latter Committee will have a chance to report this bill this session, hence the necessity of the proposed action of the Ways and Means Committee. Those who interpret the action of the House in referring this bill to the Banking Committee, as an evidence that the House is opposed to it, and in favor of contraction, make a mistake. It was sent there by the votes of the anti-contractionits, who think the proposition ought to provide for the payment of the compounds by a fresh issue of Greenbacks, instead of by a temporary loan.

THE DUNDERBERG.

W. H. WEBB, builder of the iron-clad *Dunderberg*, has had his case before the Administration. The contract price to be paid by the Government was $1,250,000; the cost of the vessel was 2,000,000. Mr. WEBB has been offered by foreign Powers $3,000,000 for his vessel. The Government has ordered a trial trip of the vessel, to take place on Friday, to settle whether the *Dunderberg* shall be taken at cost or not.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate today were Postmasters in New-York: Joseph Davis, jr., Albany; Lyman Spalding, Lockport, and S. J. Searing, Saugerties; also, Silas F. Sentre, Collector Twenty-third District, and D. L. Follett, Assessor Nineteenth District. Pension Agents—Philemon Dickinson, Trenton, N. J., and Fred. F. Burmeister, Philadelphia. Also, Chas. L. Swift, Collector of Customs, Barnstable, Mass., in place of Phinney, rejected.

Under the act of July 28, 1856, enlisted men who were discharged before the expiration of their term of enlistment, by reason of promotion, are expressly excluded by the rules of the Secretary of War, to whom the duty was assigned, by the law itself of making regulations in regard to the additional bounty therein authorized.

THE TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE.

At the evening session of the House only about half a page of the tax bill was considered, at which rate of progress the bill will not get out of Committee for a week. The only important action was that of agreeing, by four majority, to that paragraph of the bill which strikes out of the present law the provision which limits the right of railroads to add the tax to their fares to the 13th of April, 1867. This action repeals that limitation, and is in direct opposition to the action of the House on the gas companies. It makes fish of one and flesh of the other.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

In the Committee of the Whole on the Amendatory Tax Bill to-day, the House agreed to a specific tax of $5 per thousand on cigarettes, cheroots and cigars, and discussed at length the Ways and Means Committee recommendation to tax brandy made of grapes in this country 50 cents per gallon. It was disagreed to. A tax on woolen cloth, woolen shawls and all manufactures, the most valuable component part of which is wool, of two per cent. *ad valorem* was recommended.

NAVY-YARD EMPLOYES.

A bill providing for the appointment of master mechanics, &c., in the Government Navy-yards, by and with the advice of the Senate, was reported to the House to-day, and elicited some acrimonious debate, but passed by a strong majority.

The President and the Reconstruction Bill—Captured Property in Rebel States—Bills Approved by the President—John H. Surratt—National Bank Taxes—Army and Navy Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

It has been rumored here for several days that the President would sign the Military Reconstruction Bill, containing the Blaine amendment, but there seems to be no good foundation for such report. It it quite certain that Mr. BLAINE and those who have coöperated with him in securing the passage of the measure, have no belief whatever that the President will approve it.

CAPTURED PROPERTY IN REBEL STATES.

It appears, from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to the House of Representatives to-day, by the President, in answer to a resolution with regard to captured and abandoned property in the rebel States, that the gross proceeds of the sales of cotton amounted to nearly $29,500,000 and the gross proceeds of the sale of miscellaneous property $1,785,561; the amount of rents of abandoned property is nearly half a million; other receipts, $2,306,000—making the total receipts $34,053,000. The total disbursements were $9,310,787—making a net profit to the United States of nearly $25,000,000. The receipts in coin were $6,630,000, and the remainder in currency. In most of the agencies the property collected was principally shipped to SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., cotton agent at New-York, for sale, and the disbursements were mostly paid from other sources, so that the receipts and disbursements stated in the table are no indication of the real results of the transactions of an agency. The number of bales of cotton collected as abandoned was 11,180, and the number of bales released to owners, 1,907. The number of bales of cotton sold was 9,273; number of bales collected as captured, 161,845; number of bales received by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Cotton Agent, from other sources, 4,552. It further appears from the documents that the number of bales stolen from agents is 144, and the number burned while in the hands of agents 1,696. The number of bales received by SIMEON DRAPER per his reports, was 95,840; number shipped to him per agents' reports 91,298, making an excess of 4,542. Number sold by SIMEON DRAPER, 9,260; number released by him, 2,782; number of bales on hand, 451—total 95,840. From the report of cotton purchased by agents under the act of July 3, 1864, is taken the following: Number of bales of cotton purchased, 53,838; resold, 48,339; lost in repacking, 1; shipped to SIMEON DRAPER, 5,368; shipped to the cotton agent at St. Louis, 110. A report from the Quartermaster-General shows that in pursuance of instructions, Col. RANSOM took charge of the captured cotton at Savannah and Charleston, and turned over to the Treasury agents up to March 21, 1865, upward of 38,000 bales, and it appears from the statement that there was but little cotton remaining in the hands of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at the close of the war, and but very little received afterward. Twelve hundred and seven bales were derived from cotton collected from the batteries, bridges, trenches, hospitals, camps, fields, &c., in and around the works of Port Hudson, by negro troops and contrabands. Much of it was in bad condition, having been buried in the earth, used for beds, and some of it stained with the blood of our soldiers mutilated in the siege of Port Hudson. One hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of this cotton was applied in the Quartermaster's Department not here especially mentioned. The proceeds of this cotton may be said to have covered all the expenses of the schools for the poor and colored people in Louisiana up to 1865, and possibly through that year. There was a lot of 404 bales of cotton from the Brazos captured by the enterprises of the troops on the Rio Grande, and several hundred miles from the fields where it was grown, which cotton was sold by the direction of the commander of the Department of the Gulf to assist in paying for the steamers and vessels lost in the expedition to Brazos Santiago and the Rio Grande. There was much more captured there and sold. Col. HOLABIRD, who had the matter in charge, says most of the cotton and other products gathered, was off the Atchafalaya River in 1863, was so gathered and delivered at points of transportation by the negro slaves of the country, who with rare tact and industry used the teams of their masters who had fled to the enemy, and brought it from all manner of hiding places in swamps and forests, as well as from the plantations of their masters. They seemed to be impressed with the belief that they were thus doing the Government some service and earning their transportation to freedom. It was owing to their efforts that it could be thus moved ie the midst of rapid operations without any real attention being given to the subject.

ALCOHOL FOR SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant permits to curators of incorporated or chartered scientific institutions to withdraw alcohol in specified quantities from bond without payment of the internal revenue tax on the same, or on the spirits from which the alcohol has been distilled for the sole and exclusive purpose of preserving specimens of anatomy, physiology and of natural history belonging to such institutions.

MAIL SERVICE TO OREGON.

Also, the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to employ ocean mail service between San Francisco, in California, and Portland, in Oregon, not less than three times per month, in continuation of the service from New-York *via* Panama to San Francisco, provided the cost of said service shall not exceed $25,000 per annum, the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

DAVID'S ISLAND.

Also, the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to purchase for the Government of the United States David's Island, in Long Island Sound, for the sum of $38,500, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease of SIMON LELAND, dated April 13, 1862, and renewed March 30, 1863, by which the island was leased to the United States, and is now occupied by the same.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

It is understood that Ex-Gov. THOMAS H. FORD and Col. SOL. HINCKLE have been retained as counsel in the case of JOHN H. SURRATT, on a charge of murder. The prisoner had, heretofore, repeatedly denied that he was SURRATT, but on yesterday, when he was about to be delivered into the hands of the United States Marshal, the following colloquy occurred:

Marshal—"Is your name JOHN H. SURRATT?"

Prisoner—"It is, Sir."

Marshal—"Then, Sir, I arrest you by virtue of a bench warrant issued to me by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia."

NATIONAL BANK TAXES.

A communication from the Comptroller of the Currency, in reply to the resolution of the House, says that since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the States can tax the shares of National Banks, they generally seem disposed to acquiesce in the decision, and have paid the tax, although it may not be levied in strict conformity with the requirements of acts of Congress. Two hundred and eighteen banks have responded to the request for information on this subject, showing they have paid $6,412,100 under State taxation. Taking the average rate of taxation and applying it to all the banks, including those which have not reported, the approximate total is $7,849,451.

AUSTRALIAN LIGHT-HOUSE.

Official information has been received at the office of the Light-house Board, that the Port Master of the Colony of Queenstand, on the east coast of Australia, has given notice that from the 31st day of October, 1866, a light would be exhibited from a light-vessel placed within and near the entrance of Fitzrog River, port of Rockhampton, Keppel Bay; also that from Nov. 10, 1866, a temporary light would be exhibited on Lady Eliot Island, in Curtis Channel. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 67 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of nine or ten miles. The Superintendent of Pilots, Lights and Harbors of New South Wales has given notice that from Dec. 1, 1866, fixed lights would be exhibited from the pilot stations at the following ports on the coast of New South Wales: First, a fixed white light at Richmond River; second, a fixed red light at Clarence River; third, a fixed white light at Manning River. These lights are placed near the pilot stations in positions to give the greatest range to seaward, and are visible from a distance of six to eight miles.

GOV. FENTON AT THE DEPARTMENTS.

Gov. FENTON has been here two or three days, consulting in regard to public affairs, and has been very cordially received. He is accompanied by Quartermaster-Gen. MERRITT, of his staff. He today visited those Bureaus of the Treasury Department in which the war claim of the State is now being adjusted. He expressed himself pleased with the heads of the Bureaus and the progress made toward settlement.

POSTMASTERS REMOVED.

A communication from the Postmaster-General, laid before the House to-day, shows that between the 28th of July, 1866, and the 6th of December of the same year, the whole number of Postmasters removed was 1,644. Of this number 1,283 were for political reasons; 192 to give place to soldiers; 64 for failures to bond; 45 were supersedures by change of site of offices; 23 for unfaithfulness in office; 17 were caused by misapprehensions of fails in appointment of Postmasters; 17 were caused by Postmasters moving away; 16 were caused by Postmasters abandoning offices; 8 intemperance; 9 unsatisfactory to the citizens; 8 left the State; 7 mistakes of names in appointments; 7 delinquency; 6 mismanagement of office; 4 political reasons and neglect of duty; 3 to give place to widows of soldiers; 3 absconded; 13 incompetency; 3 became disqualified by marriage; 2 acts of disloyalty; 2 to give place to sailors; 1 did not live on the route; 1 stealing from mails; 1 because office was kept in improper place; 1 for writing improper letters to Department; 1 violation of revenue laws; 1 because he was not commissioned in time; 1 was appointed assessor; 1 moved the office off the route: 1 not confirmed by the Senate; 1 not of age; 1 caused by consolidation of office; 1 indicted for murder.

Whole number of Post-offices in the United States, 29,389. Total number in operation 30th June, 1866, 23,828; of which 709 were subject to appointment by the President.

NAVY MATTERS.

Official dispatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Commander J.M. BRADFORD, commanding the United States steamer *Resaca*, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Rio de Janeiro on December 25. All on board were enjoying good health. Dispatches have also been received from Lieut.-Commander BAKER, commanding the United States steamer *Unadilla*, announcing his arrival at Bridgetown, Barbados, on the 1st inst. The United States steamer *De Soto* was at the same port, having arrived there on the 31st ult., all well.

The time of service of a large number of the crew of the steamer *Swatara* having nearly expired, many of them having but four or five months to serve, they will be transferred to steamers in the Gulf and North Atlantic Squadron, in order that they may be near home when their time of service expires.

Commander CHARLES H. CUSHMAN has been detached from the command of the *Mahaska* on the reported of relief, and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster W. W. WOODHULL, detached from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Yantic*. Mates G. E. FLANDER, EDWARD CULBERT and N. B. WALKER, detached from the *Yantic* and placed on waiting orders. Acting Assistant Paymaster TRACY COIT, honorably discharged from April 15, 1866. The order assigning Acting First Assistant Engineer M. S. TORNOOLM to the *Saranac* has been revoked, and he has been ordered to the *Mohican*. Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. W. MOORES, Jr., has been discharged.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Capt. W. A. CRAFTS, Twenty-sixth Infantry, granted leave of absence until the 28th of February. Brevet Capt. ISAAC ARNOLD, Ordnance Department, granted thirty days' leave of absence, to take effect when his services can best be spared. First Lieut. J. C. DE GRESS, Ninth Cavalry, has permission to delay joining his regiment and has his time extended ten days. First Lieut. JOHN HUNTER, Tenth Infantry, sixty days' leave on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prepared and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval two lists of selections by the State of Oregon under the 500,000 acre grant of Sept. 4, 1841. The aggregate of these selections in Oregon City Land District is 116,584 acres; in the Roseburgh District, 79,514 acres, making a grand total of 196,099 acres.

A SNOW STORM.

The fall of snow which commenced at midnight has continued, with intermissions of rain, until tonight.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. HUMPHREYS has sent a message to the Legislature of Mississippi, disapproving entirely of the Southern reconstruction proposition prepared by a North Carolina delegation similar to those introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. DIXON.

ALLEGED CORRUPT BARGAINING.

The Special Committee, of which Mr. WENTWORTH is Chairman, to inquire into the truth of the alleged bargaining between the President and certain Republican members of the House, had its first meeting today. Nothing was done up to 1 o'clock beyond summoning several witnesses.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

There is no truth whatever in the published report that the President is in favor of the compromise with Congress. His opinions as previously expressed are fully maintained.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On motion of W. F. SANDERS, Esq., G. W. STAPLETON, Esq., of Montana Territory, was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 140.—Lessee of Robert Coxail, M., plaintiff in error *vs.* John M. Sherwood; the argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Bradley, of counsel for defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Johnson, of counsel for plaintiff in error.

No. 141.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company *vs.* Wm. Barron; the argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Tracy, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

THE BILL AS ADOPTED.

An Act for the More Efficient Government of the Rebel States.

Whereas, No legal State Governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State Governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties, and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any Military Commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in the command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SEC. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution and Government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law, and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and therefore the preceding sections of this act shall be in operation in said State.

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States; nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention.

SEC. 6. That until the people of the said rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, the civil Governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States anytime to abolish, modify, control and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such Provisional Governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provision of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such Provisional Governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Conference on the bill to fix the compensation of bailiffs and criers of the Courts of the District of Columbia made a report, which was agreed to.

SEATS FOR REPORTERS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported back a resolution to provide seats on the floor of the Senate for reporters of the New-York Associated Press and the United States and European News Association, and ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. ANTHONY stated that since the resolution was first offered, the United States and European Association had been dissolved. Several Senators had spoken to him in favor of a seat for the reporter of the New-York Association, but he understood from the reporter that he did not wish any such accommodation if it was to be looked upon in the light of an obligation, or if there were any Senators to object to it. The Committee was discharged.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. POMEROY presented the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of the admission of Colorado, which was ordered to be printed.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature for an additional appropriation for the Paris Exposition expenses, which was ordered to be printed.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Chair laid before the Senate the certificate of the Governor of Pennsylvania, that the State of Pennsylvania had ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

INTER-OCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a resolution for the printing of 2,000 copies of the report of the Secretary of the Navy on inter-oceanic canals and railroads, with accompanying maps, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PUBLIC PARK IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. BROWN called up the bill which was before the Senate last night, for the establishment and maintenance of a public park in the District of Columbia. It appropriates no money, but provides for the appointment of a commission to negotiate for a site, and report to the next Congress. It was passed.

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

Mr. SUMNER got the floor and attempted to call up the Louisiana Bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked Mr. SUMNER if he did not think the Louisiana Bill would lead to debate.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped not. [Laughter.] Every good Republican would vote for it. He thought even Mr. HENDRICKS could vote for it, as it was a great measure of peace. [Laughter.]

PURCHASE OF PATENT RIGHT.

Mr. VAN WINKLE called up a bill directing the Postmaster-General to purchase from MARCUS P. NORTON, of Troy, for $100,000, a patent for postmarking letters, packets, &c., and cancellation of postage stamps thereon.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by striking out $100,000 and inserting $20,000, but subsequently modified this amendment by substituting $50,000. The amendment was not agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

TENNESSEE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the resolution of the Tennessee Legislature in favor of a grant of public land in aid of the Tennessee Pacific Railroad, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

CHILDREN OF AFRICAN PARENTS.

Mr. POLAND reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely upon the bill to protect children of African parents from being enslaved in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Upon motion of Mr. SUMNER the bill, with the motion of Mr. POLAND, was placed upon the calendar.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.

Mr. WADE reported, without amendment, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, the bill amendatory to the act incorporating the Newsboys' Home and for the relief of abandoned children in the District of Columbia.

MILITARY WAGON ROAD.

Mr. POMEROY reported, without amendment, from the Committee on Public Lands, an act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Dallas City on the Columbia River to Fort Boise on the Snake River.

APPOINTMENTS TO LEVY COURTS.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill providing that no further appointments to the Levy Court of the County of Washington shall be made until the number of members thereof is reduced to five, and all appointments hereafter made to said Court shall be so chosen that a majority of its members shall be residents of the county. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill authorizing the survey and sale of the Hot Springs reservation in the State of Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

TRANSFER OF AN IRON-CLAD.

Mr. GRIMES reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the iron-clad *Onondaga* to GEORGE QUINTARD, of New-York, upon payment of $75,973.

INSPECTION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the bill to provide for the annual inspection of Indian affairs, upon which the question was upon agreeing to a substitute passed by the House, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Mr. HENDERSON believed that the transfer of the Indian Bureau would aggravate the present difficulties with the Indians. He believed the Senate bill for an inspection of Indian affairs would accomplish all the reformation that was needed.

Mr. POMEROY concurred in the views expressed by Mr. HENDERSON as to the inexpediency of making the transfer.

Mr. STEWART spoke of the present system of Indian agencies as a miserable failure, and a cheat of the Indians. He thought it was time to make a change. It would take some time to make the management of the Bureau as corrupt under the War Department as it was under the present system.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Clerk of the House announced the action of the House on the Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved the postponement of the Indian Bill for the purpose of taking up the Reconstruction Bill.

The amendments of the House were read.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate concur.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not like the disfranchising clause in the proviso, but he should not oppose it now. The additional section was only a repetition of what was already in the bill.

Mr. SUMNER, replying to the speech of Mr. SHERMAN of yesterday, in which he (Mr. SUMNER) is charged with a new espousal of the doctrine of disfranchisement, read from a speech made by him more than a year ago in favor of the disfranchisement of rebels.

Mr. CHANDLER interrupted Mr. SUMNER to ask that he (SUMNER) have leave to print his speech instead of reading it. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER declined to yield.

Mr. SHERMAN, replying to Mr. SUMNER, and to an assertion that he had come to Mr. SUMNER'S platform, said he had done no such thing; God forbid. He would never agree to exclude the Southern people from participating in the Government of their own States. He was willing to exclude the leading rebels, but not the mass of the people.

Mr. WILSON said he regarded this as a great measure, and yet he should not vote for it without regret. He thought it ought to turn every rebel out of office. He objected to the disfranchising clause in the House amendment. He regretted that it had been inserted, but would vote for the bill, notwithstanding. He would say also, that just as soon as the Southern States were reconstructed properly, he would vote to repeal the disqualifications in the third section of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON said if he had his wish he would immediately receive the Southern Representatives into this Chamber, but he had not his wish, and he must therefore acquiese with the majority in anything that held out a hope, however faint, of accomplishing that object. He would vote for the bill because he saw in it a mode of rescuing the country from the perils that now threaten it, and not because he approved of it in any particular.

Mr. STEWART congratulated Mr. JOHNSON that he had progressed so far toward universal suffrage and universal amnesty as to vote for this bill.

After further debate, in which Messrs. HENDRICKS, BUCKALEW, COWAN and HOWE participated, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the joint resolution of the House authorizing the employment of a United States vessel for the transportation of food and clothing for the destitute people of the South. It was passed.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER DEFENCES.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill to provide for the defence of the Northern frontier. Ordered to be printed.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Reconstruction Bill was then taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment to the House amendment as follows; add to the last section the following proviso:

Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to disfranchise any person in either of the said States, from voting or holding office, who have received pardon and amnesty in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor in support of his amendment, prefacing with some remarks upon the condition of affairs in the South, and denying the statements made by certain Radical Senators as to crime and lawlessness existing there.

Mr. SHERMAN said that if the House amendments were too harsh the Southern people had the Democratic Party in the House to thank for it. It was very well known that a majority of the Union Party were in favor of the Senate amendment, and a minority of the Union Party, assisted by every Democrat, helped to defeat the acceptance of this proposition in the House and left it open to further amendment, with the result now before the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS defended the action of the Democrats in the House. They could not have voted differently without placing themselves upon the record as in favor of a bill to which they were opposed in every respect. The responsibility for the bill or its amendments could not be placed upon the Democrats while there was a majority against them.

Mr. STEWART asked Mr. HENDRICKS if he would have voted as the Democrats of the House did had he been in the House when the Senate amendments came before that body.

Mr. WILLIAMS raised a point of order that this allusion to the other House was not in order.

Mr. HENDRICKS resumed his remarks in defence of the action of the Democrats of the House, Mr. WILLIAMS having waived his point to permit him to do so.

Mr. CONNESS did not exactly understand what this debate was about; if it was to establish the reputation of the Democratic Party, it was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. CRAGIN, in support of the House amendments, asked if it was not perfectly proper that men should be prevented from participation in the rebuilding of a covenant they had attempted to destroy.

Mr. HENDERSON took the floor at 9:30, and delivered a speech of over an hour's duration, at the close of which

Mr. FESSENDEN appealed to the Senate to bring the debate to a close.

Mr. DOOLITTLE'S amendment was then rejected by a vote of 8 to 32. The affirmatives were Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Patterson and Saulsbury.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment with an additional section to vacate all offices now held under rebel authority within ninety days after the passage of the act, which was disagreed to.

The amendments of the House were then concurred in by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Saulsbury—7.

The Senate adjourned at 10:50.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to correct the journal in the entry in reference to the death of SAMUEL DOWNING, described as the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War, by making it read "the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War who was borne on the pension rolls." The correction was made.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MYERS asked leave to offer a resolution directing that after the Tax Bill shall have been acted upon, all regular orders except the morning hour, and all other special orders, shall be set aside until the Tariff Bill shall be the special order until disposed of.

Several members objected.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD EXTENSION.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate all correspondence between the commandant of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., and the President of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company in reference to the extension of that road to the Arsenal.

IRRIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MCRUER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving the right of way, and making a grant of land to the Sierra Nevada and Contra Costa Irrigation and Canal Company, in California. Recommitted and ordered printed.

GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide efficient government for the rebel States. Mr. BLAINE withdrew his motion to recede from disagreement to the Senate amendment, and moved the previous question.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to concur with the Senate amendment, with an amendment to the fifth section, as follows:

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States; nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention.

Mr. SHELLABARGER asked Mr. BLAINE to withdraw the previous question to enable him to offer an amendment.

Mr. BLAINE absolutely refused to do so.

Mr. SHELLABARGER then expressed the hope that the House would not second the previous question.

Mr. BANKS asked Mr. WILSON to modify his amendment so as to extend the disqualification to voters.

Mr. BLAINE objected resolutely to any debate being allowed. The House voted by tellers on recording the previous question, and refused to second it by a vote of 72 to 76.

Mr. SHELLABARGER then moved the following as an amendment to the amendment to come in as a new section:

And be it further enacted, That until the people of the said rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, and civil Governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, any time to abolish, modify, control and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional Governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others who are entitled to vote under the provision of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional Governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

The previous question was then moved and seconded.

Mr. ROSS inquired whether it was in order to move to refer the amendment to a committee to have it condensed and simplified. The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. BOYER moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Negatived without a division.

The question was taken on Mr. SHELLABARGER'S amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 98 yeas and 70 nays. The question recurred on agreeing to Mr. WILSON'S motion to concur with the Senate amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, as that was amended on motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted 125 yeas and 46 nays.

The following is the vote on Mr. SHELLABARGER'S amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Bundy, Clark of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Defrees, Deming, Donnelly, Dumont, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Loew, Longyear, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, Mercur, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—98.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ancona, Barker, Benjamin, Bergen, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boyer, Buckland, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Delano, Denison, Dodge, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Harding of Kentucky, Hise, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of New-York, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Le Blonde, Leftwich, Marshall, Marvin, McCullough, McKee, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Pomeroy, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Rice of Maine, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Thayer, Thornton, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Whaley, Winfield, Wright—70.

All the Republicans present, including Messrs. STEVENS, BANKS, BOUTWELL and RAYMOND, voted for Mr. WILSON'S amendment as modified, and all the Democrats against it.

The question recurred on agreeing to Mr. WILSON'S motion to concur with the Senate amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, as that was amended on motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted 125 yeas and 46 nays—a strict party vote. So the Senate amendments, as thus modified, were agreed to, and the bill was at 1:30 o'clock sent back to the Senate.

THE MILITIA BILL.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, it was ordered that for the remainder of the session the morning hour should not be interrupted. The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, and took up the Militia Bill, which was before the House yesterday.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, which reported the bill, said he would relieve his friends on the Democratic side of their apprehensions as to the effect of this bill, and would not put them to the trouple of fillibustering, as they had threatened to-day. He did not wish to block up the business of the House, and therefore he would move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Militia. It was ordered.

SHIP CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported bills, &c., which were disposed of as follows: The Senate joint resolution to extend aid and facilities to citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Passed.

NAVY PENSIONS.

The House bill to render applicable to seamen of the United States navy and marines the provision relating to pensions in the Appropriation Bill of July 28, 1866. Passed.

NAVY-YARD OFFICIALS.

The House bill to establish the offices of master engineer, master machinist, master carpenter, master blacksmith, master boiler-maker, master plumber, master caulker, master painter, master sailmaker, master laborer, and naval storekeeper in the United States Navy-yards, after some discussion, was passed—yeas 96, nays 23.

The salary attached to these offices is $1,500.

TRIAL OF A REVOLVING BATTERY.

The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to grant the use of two 11-inch Dahlgren guns to JOHN RIDGWAY, of Boston, for the trial of his revolving battery was passed.

THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA.

The House bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to distribute as prize money $190,000, the value of the piratical steamer *Alabama*, to Commodore WINSLOW, and the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* which destroyed the *Alabama* on the 19th day of June, 1864, was taken up.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made the point of order that the bill made an appropriation and must, therefore, be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker having examined the bill decided that it did not make any appropriation.

Mr. SPAULDING inquired of Mr. RICE whether this bill had not been voted down in the House on several occasions.

Mr. RICE replied that this bill differed from those heretofore rejected. He explained the principles of the bill. If the *Alabama* had been taken into port as a prize, the captors would have been entitled to her full value, but as the *Alabama*, after a contest which had reflected the greatest honor on the American navy, had been sent to the bottom by the *Kearsarge*, there was no means of recompensing the officers and drew of the *Kearsrage* except by passing this bill.

Mr. SPAULDING asked Mr. RICE whether there was any precedent for this bill, and whether the officers and crew of the *Constitution* had had the value of the *Guerriere* distributed as prize money.

Mr. RICE thought they had, and knew that at all events there were several precedents for this course. He spoke in favor of the bill, and the question being taken the bill was passed without a division.

PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS.

Mr. GRISWOLD, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill for the payment of $84,000 to JAMES TILTON, contractor, for building four United States gunboats, and proceeded to explain the bill.

Before taking a vote upon it the morning hour expired at 2:30, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

By unanimous consent the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was discharged from the consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill, and the bill came before the House with the understanding that there should be a vote by yeas and nays on striking out the second section relating to the General of the army.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend by striking out all after the first sentence, which was rejected—yeas 62, nays 68.

The vote was then taken on striking out the whole of the second section.

Rejected—yeas 41, nays 86.

Among the yeas were Messrs. Bingham, Davis, Kuykendall, Loan, Marvin and Raymond.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 88 to 32, including the second section, which is in these words:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the headquarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be at the City of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or the Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and, in case of his inability, by the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, without the previous approval of the Senate. And any orders or instructions relating to military operations, issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void. And any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years upon conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:

From the President of the United States, transmitting reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of the 28th of January, requesting certain information in reference to captured and forfeited cotton. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

From the Postmaster-General, in answer to the House resolution of Dec. 6, with the names of the Postmasters removed between the 28th of July, 1866, and the 6th of December, 1866, with the reasons for the removals, and the names of the new appointees.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to salary tax on clerks to Postmasters. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ALLEGED CORRUPT BARGAINING.

Mr. HILL offered as a question of privilege a resolution reciting the action of the House last Saturday on Mr. WENTWORTH'S resolution, charging members with corrupt bargainings in reference to the impeachment of the President, and directing the Select Committee, to which the matter was referred, to report to-morrow any evidence in its possession relating to such alleged corrupt bargains.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not a question of privilege, and the resolution was withdrawn.

INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The House then, on motion of Mr. HOOPER, at 3:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair, on the bill to amend the existing laws relating to Internal Revenue, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. MYERS, to modify the paragraph relating to cigarettes, &c., so that it shall read as follows: "On cigarettes, cigars, and cheroots of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute, five dollars per thousand." The vote was taken by tellers, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 54, nays 48.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment to make the tax assessable on the excess over $12 per thousand. Rejected.

Mr. PRICE moved to strike out the line, "on brandy made from grapes, 50 cents per gallon," claiming that all brandy should pay the same tax.

Mr. HIGBY argued against striking it out.

Mr. DODGE supported the amendment as a means of guarding against frauds. A similar proposal had been made in favor of beet brandy, and if the door was opened in this way there would be no end of frauds on the revenue.

Mr. HOGAN argued in favor of retaining the clause. He thought that in order to keep at home the immense sums sent abroad for brandy a premium ought to be offered to those who make brandy from grapes in this country.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that less money would be spent for brandy, owing to the organization of the Congressional Temperance Society. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRICE said that would be the case when all the members of Congress signed the temperance pledge. [Laughter.]

Mr. ALLISON said he had been originally in favor of putting this clause in the bill, but he recognized that it would open the door to extensive frauds, and therefore he was in favor of striking it out.

Mr. DARLING sustained Mr. PRICE'S motion to strike out the clause, and he had a letter read at the Clerk's desk, showing what a pernicious effect the discrimination in favor of grape brandy would have on the revenue.

Mr. HILL moved to amend the sentence by making it read, "on brandy made of grapes, peaches or apples, $2 a gallon." He knew no reason why any discrimination should be made in the tax on intoxicating drinks.

Mr. BIDWELL spoke in defence of the grape-growing interest of California.

Mr. HOOPER said he intended to move to strike out the provision to exempt apple and peach brandy from the higher tax.

Mr. HILL then withdrew his amendment, and the motion of Mr. PRICE was agreed to, striking out the line taxing grape brandy at fifty cents per gallon, and leaving it taxed at the same rate as whisky.

A discussion arose on the clause taxing manufactures of wool two and a half cents *ad valorem*, and various propositions of amendment were offered. Finally, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, the clause was modified so as to make it read, "On manufactures of wool or of which wool is the chief component material, and the component material of chief value, two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*."

Mr. WELKER moved to insert, "On saddles, bridles and harness, two per cent. *ad valorem*." He thought saddlers should be placed on the same footing as shoemakers and tailors.

Mr. HOOPER opposed the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 60, nays 40.

In addition to the points of the bill covered in the foregoing report of the proceedings, paragraphs were disposed of, leaving taxation as follows: On boots and shoes made wholly or in part of India rubber, two per cent. *ad valorem*; on hats, caps and hoods of all descriptions, two per cent. *ad valorem*.

At 4:30 the House took a recess till 7:30, the bill being disposed of to near the end of page 10.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania, announcing the ratification by the Legislature of that State of the Constitutional Amendment.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. HOOPER asked leave to introduce bills for reference to the Committee of Ways and Means to provide ways and means for the payment of the compound interest notes, but Mr. PRICE objected.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

This evening having been assigned for action on fifteen Senate Pension Bills, referred last week to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, such bills were re-

Continued on Eighth Page.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE AND WORKS OF LESSING.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING. From the German of ADOLF STAHR. By E. P. EVANS. 2 vols., 12mo. Boston: W. V. SPENCER.

The saying of KUHNE, which forms the motto of STAHR's work, is literally true. "To go back to LESSING is—to make progress." His name is identified with the restoration and growth of German literature. He found Germany the slave of French frivolity and French ideas, with no national literature, not a semblance of philosophical criticism, no drama, no independent thought in matters of Government or religion. A career of thirty years' incessant activity and warfare enabled him to accomplish much upon every one of these subjects. He wrote the best comedy and the most artistic tragedy of which Germany can boast. He described and defined the boundaries of esthetics, established the line that separates poetry and painting, and founded an art criticism which time has verified and accepted. MACAULAY has pronounced him "beyond all dispute the first critic in Europe;" and the eulogy is not in excess of his merit. He was the forerunner of the revolution in speculative philosophy which was consummated a generation later by KANT's *Critique of the Reason*. He carried forward the work which had slumbered from the time of LUTHER, asserting the sovereignty of individual reason and the right of free examination in opposition to tradition and Lutheran authority. In an age of narrow creeds and intolerant theology, he propounded broad and wise views of religion, and helped to rescue it from the dominion of those who confounded Christianity with sectarianism and made orthodoxy a pretext for persecution. He taught the comparative worthlessness of inherited truths, and that the "inward impulse after truth" is that which ennobles the man and enlarges his power. Of this man in this country we have known little; the desire, we think, after a glance at his life and labors, will be to know more.

GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING, born in 1729, was the eldest of ten sons of the Lutheran pastor of Kamenz, in the Province of Upper Lusatia. In early boyhood he was fond of books, and made rapid progress in the school of his native city, and subsequently at the grammar school of Meissen. In 1746 he entered the University of Leipsic, where he was a diligent student of mathematics, philosophy and natural sciences. He excelled in philological culture, which, however, through life he looked upon only as a means to an end; and commenced the archæological investigations in which he afterward won distinction. He freely shared the sports and pleasures of his fellow-students, and became passionately fond of the theatre, to the great sorrow and scandal of his pious parents. When eighteen he produced his first comedy—"The Young Scholar"—the plot of which he had conceived two years previous. Its success stimulated his theatrical taste, led him to share the dramatic labors of his friends, and introduced him to the society of actors and actresses, to serve whom he made himself liable for debts, which eventually compelled him to remove to Wittenberg. Here he resumed his studies, with the nominal standing of a student of medicine. Soon he transferred himself to Berlin, where he arrived shabbily clad and with an empty purse, but with a heart stout enough to brave the hard struggle that was before him. He became a translator for booksellers and a miscellaneous writer for journals; acted for a time as secretary or tutor; and amid all difficulties cherished the resolve to maintain the independence of his character. The simplicity of his habits helped to make this comparatively easy. "My meals cost me no sort of anxiety in Berlin," he wrote to his father; "I can dine heartily for one groschen and six pfennings," (about five cents.) As the *feuilletonist* of the Berlin *Journal*, he startled the sleepy intellects of its readers by assailing the pretensions of GOTTSCHED, the poetical autocrat of the day, and by the fearless acuteness of his criticism generally. He commenced his contributions to dramatic literature; urging that a healthful comprehension of real life should take the place of the empty abstractions then in vogue, and contending that "the sublimest philosophical and religious truths are capable of impressive representation through the drama." In his twenty-third year he resumed his studies at the University of Wittenberg, addressing himself zealously to the classics, history and antiquities. The results of his researches into the history of the Reformation were published in a series of brief treatises which he called "*Rettungen*," (Rescues.) And his study of the epigram and the Roman epigrammatist, MARTIAL, led him to cultivate this species of poetry, in which his taste, vivacity and geniality well fitted him to excel. His sharpest satire was allied to the kindliest thought, as in the epigram on "Benefits:"

> "A bad man, like a leaky tub, may waste his helps to right;
> Yet bravely pour thy generous gifts—*how soon a crack soaks tight.*"

Returning to Berlin, he again engaged in a keen contest for bread. His labors, however, gained for him a firm position among the literary men of the city, and his criticism gradually asserted its authority. But he was poor, restless, discontented. He yearned for travel—for opportunities of study and observation in wider fields than he had yet known; but fate was against him. He tried his chance at Leipsic, only to feel his poverty more bitterly than ever. Driven back to Berlin, he once more became the professional *litterateur*, writing daily for his bread, and engaging in discursive discussions, but finding time to write a tragedy, ('Philotas,") fables, and the "Letters on Literature," which contributed to his fame in the eyes of the more cultivated of his countrymen. The elegance and perspicuity of style of the "Letters" enlisted culture on his side, while his fearless opposition to barren pedantry and theological intolerance arrested the attention of the thinkers. "Well-doing is the main thing," was the maxim which thus early governed his theological argument.

Suddenly, in 1760, LESSING disappeared from Berlin and went to Breslau. "I wish," he wrote in his diary, "to spin myself in for a time like an ugly worm, in order to come to light again like a brilliant butterfly." The wish was realized in part, for from his residence at Breslau dates the foundation of his title to greatness. He accepted a civil position under Gen. VON TAUENTZIEN, whom FREDERICK the Great appointed Governor of the capital of Silesia. Compelled to endure the dissipating influences of war life—engulfed in what he called "the whirlpool of vapid social pleasures"—he was subject to many annoyances and interruptions which, to a less earnest student, would have been ruinous. He did not, however, surrender himself to chronic regret. Repentance he characterized as "the most useless of all unpleasant emotions;" and on the whole he did not repent of a change which for the first and only time in his literary life brought him freedom from pecuniary trouble, enabled him to acquire a valuable library, and admitted of the pursuit of studies free from anxiety as to his own wants or the vicissitudes of the literary market. To others, even to his friends, he seemed to have disappeared from the literary arena. His five years' residence here, however, imparted strength and direction to the entire after-development of his intellect. Studies that bore fruit elsewhere ripened here. His "Laokoön," which was not published until after his return to Berlin, was conceived and sketched at Breslau—"Laokoön," which stamped his supremacy in the domain of "creative criticism," and defined the essential distinction between the law of formative art and the law of poetic style. At Breslau, too, he wrote "Minna Von Barnhelm," the acknowledged masterpiece of modern German poetry.

The Breslau engagement ended, he was once more "the old bird on the roof," knowing not whither to fly. A mercenary man would have accumulated a fortune under VON TAUENTZIEN, but LESSING had neither disposition nor skill to augment his salary by pickings in office, and he left it poor. Besides, the incessant importunities of his brothers and sisters consumed the little he might have saved, and added to the difficulties he experienced in determining his course. He went to Berlin, where the librarianship of the Royal Library seemed opportunely vacant. His friends labored to secure him the appointment, and his sense of his own fitness led him to regard it as within his reach. But FREDERICK, who was prejudiced against LESSING on account of his quarrel with VOLTAIRE, disappointed the expectations of the Berliners, and imported a French priest as the director of his library. LESSING was more than disappointed—he was disgusted. Overtures were made to him to become the dramaturgist and adviser of a German national theatre, projected at Hamburg, and in an hour of evil for his own peace he consented. One of the results we have in the *Hamburg Dramaturgy*, a tiny sheet of dramatic literature and criticism, the publication of which ranged with varying intervals from 1767 to 1770. In this work LESSING assigned the histrionic art an intermediate place between the formative arts and poetry, and the pith of his theory for actors is concentrated in the words he wrote:

> "Be one in tragedy, O, Art and Nature!
> For, interchanged, ye show Truth's every feature."

His rule of criticism was, that "one must be content with a piece if, among the whole number of persons, a few have played excellently and the remainder well." The application of the rule was as unpalatable in Hamburg in 1767 as it would be in New-York in 1867. Actors in general, and actresses especially, were indignant at criticism which soared higher than indiscriminate praise. The dramaturgist's conscientiousness brought a hornet's nest about his ears, and he was content to engage in critical controversies with cotemporaries, and to leave the actresses to their vanity. The whole venture proved a wreck; and the man of forty years, poor save in genius and knowledge, was compelled to reconstruct his life-plans and start anew.

His necessities prompted him to lend a willing ear to propositions at variance with the stern, defiant independence he had proudly maintained. Partly misled by false representations, partly impelled by a desire to attain to a permanent home, he accepted the situation of librarian to the hereditary Prince of Brunswick. He removed to Wolfenbüttel, with a presentiment of disappointment that was soon realized in the dismal solitude of the place which was thenceforth to be the scene of his labors. His princely patron disregarded his promises, and left LESSING to the beggarly salary allotted to the office. His literary activity continued, however, during six years of lonely misery. Here he wrote his best tragedy, "Emilia Galotti," and added to his contributions to the literature of criticism. He sought relief from sadness in minor poetical efforts, and returned to the production of epigrams, though of a more melancholy import than those which enlivened his earlier years. His wretched heart spoke in lines like these:

> "The world is like a pair of scales;
> What's light ascends, what's weighty falls."

All this time one circumstance, and one alone, rendered Wolfenbütel endurable. LESSING had fallen in love at Hamburg, and through six wearisome years he toiled and suffered, that he might provide a home for the woman of his choice. Until now he had remained free from this form of entanglement. There are not improbable stories of a fondness for an actress with whom he became acquainted at Leipsic; but his weaknesses were not in the direction of the sex which formed the object of many of his early satires. As late as 1770, writing to EVA KÖNIG—the widow of a merchant, and, after much waiting, LESSING's wife—he remarked that "many women are good because they do not know how to go to work in order to be bad." His choice of EVA KÖNIG vindicated his judgment. She was not a literary woman, nor remarkable for beauty. She was encumbered, too, with we know not how many children. But she had an abundance of good sense, and her letters to LESSING, during the prolonged courtship, bear witness to the excellence of her heart, and the humor with which she rallied LESSING from despondency. They were married in 1776, and the twelve months which followed composed the only really happy period of LESSING's mature life.

Meanwhile LESSING had pushed forward his philosophical investigations as assiduously as comported with the dull atmosphere of Wolfenbüttel. The results of his investigations, in their bearing upon his position, have been variously interpreted. By one he has been termed "a Spinozist," by another, "an idealist and predecessor of FICHTE," by a third, "the forerunner of HEGEL and of absolute idealism," and by yet others a "speculative theist" and a "Leibnitzian pantheist." This is certain—he was no system-monger; he had no sympathy with sages lost in a "labyrinth of mysteries," and no respect for the timidity that derided independent thought; he was so far in advance of his cotemporaries that he experienced a painful sense of isolation, and the need of "community with sympathizing spirits."

The same general idea prevades all LESSING's philosophical studies, subject, from time to time, to the modification and enlargement which grew out of his investigations. At starting, his theorizing was an elaboration of the thought, as expressed by himself, "man was made to act and not to subtilize." "Look inward," he wrote; "in your own natures are the unfathomed depths in which you can lose yourselves with advantage;" thus anticipating the philosophy with which the name of KANT is identified. STAHR styles LESSING the "predecessor and prophet of the Kantian philosophy," and the designation is warranted by the evidence. But LESSING did not stand still. He acquired a profound understanding of the much misrepresented SPINOZA, and corrected his earlier views in the light of SPINOZA's teaching, as thus formulated by STAHR. "You are made to do *and* to think; for thinking *and* doing form an inseparable unity. Look inward *and* outward." That this doctrine was taken to heart by LESSING is apparent in his Breslau essays, which had this for their pivotal thought—"Inner and outer, mind and nature, are one and indivisible." The same thought was further developed in his "Christianity of the Reason" and his work on the "Education of the Human Race."

A sudden and melancholy bereavement changed the direction of his inquiries. One year after marriage his wife died; and though LESSING never relaxed his labors, the three remaining years of his life were those of a loving, broken-hearted man. His attention during this period centered in religio-philosophical pursuits, and the theological controversies to which these gave rise. Always, from boyhood, strongly influenced by the religious sense, he entered upon these controversies with a lofty reverence for holy things, but with the fearless devotion to truth that was one of the finest traits in his character. The introduction to one of his papers furnishes a key to the spirit of the whole. "Enter upon this inquiry like an honest man, I say to myself. See everywhere with thine own eyes. Pervert nothing; palliate nothing. As the consequences flow, so let them flow. Neither check the stream nor divert it." He carried on an uncompromising war against creed-makers and dogmatists. "I have," he said, "always found the best Christians among those who know least of theology;" and he protested against the view that would make the permanence of Christianity contingent upon the sway of particular churches and formularies. The fundamental thought of all he wrote upon the subject was that religion rests in feeling and reveals itself in love.

The persecution that attended the publication of these liberal views stimulated LESSING to complete a polemical drama, the plan of which had occupied his mind at different periods. If in nothing else, LESSING has immortalized himself in "Nathan the Wise"—his latest, ripest poem. And if for nothing else, he has earned the grateful love of all who can appreciate the large measure of tolerance, and the noble lessons of humanity which have their utterance in this poem or play. The true sign of the Christian, as discerned by LESSING, "rests in his relation to the highest commandment of that beneficent love which rises even to the sublimity of loving an enemy;" and the object of "Nathan the Wise" is to vindicate this broad basis of religious truth, and to sustain the principle of tolerance in its only genuine form. The play was not represented on the stage while LESSING lived; but it has since been produced and reproduced in every German theatre.

The fragmentary character of LESSING's literary labors has doubtless restricted the growth of his fame. He did not make his investigations the groundwork of ponderous treatises; and we are left to trace the development of his mind and the growth of his opinions through a multitude of brief essays and vast masses of discursive discussions. For this circumstance an explanation must be sought in the poverty that overshadowed his life and deprived his soul of the sustenance it craved. It will be remembered, to his everlasting honor, that poverty and persecution alike failed to crush his love of truth or to restrain the manly utterance of his opinions. Poor he was throughout his career, harassed, unsettled, sometimes unhappy; but from the beginning to the end his integrity was incorruptible.

The manner in which the author of these volumes has performed his duty—judging of it as the translator has presented it—is eminently satisfactory. The story of the great man's life is told conscientiously and sympathetically; and the critical analysis of his productions will substitute positive knowledge for the indefinite conceptions which have prevailed in regard to him. Professor EVANS, the translator, is one of the ornaments of the University of Michigan, and he has rendered good service to the English-speaking public by this effort to make LESSING's popularity understood.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Large Attendance of Delegates—Alarming Condition of the Insurance Business—Revised Schedule of Rates—Form of Policy, &c.

The first annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the large room of the New-York Board of Underwriters, No. 155 Broadway. The attendance was very large and general, embracing delegates from nearly all the insurance companies belonging to the organization, including representatives from all sections of the country as far south as Maryland, and west as far as Iowa.

The Convention was called to order by its President, Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN, of New-York. The first business was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. SEIDENSTRIKER, of Baltimore, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. Mr. CONKLIN, on behalf of the Underwriters of New-York, made a few remarks, extending a hearty welcome to the delegates from abroad.

The President laid before the Convention a letter from Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, tendering his thanks for the invitation to be present, and expressing hearty sympathy with the objects the association have in view.

A long and desultory discussion here ensued as to the conditions of membership, and which was finally closed at a later stage of the proceedings by the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Mr. NORMAN, of Niagara:

Resolved, That each Company belonging to this Board shall have one vote, which shall be cast by any gentleman upon the floor authorized to bind the Company by such vote.

On motion of Mr. PLATT, of Philadelphia, it was ordered that in the debates of the body no member should speak more than ten minutes at any one time, except by unanimous consent; and, on motion of Mr. HEALD, the usual parliamentary rules were adopted for the government of the Convention.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. D. A. HEALD, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following report of that Committee, which was adopted:

For many months previous to the organization of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the business of insurance had been suffering the results that inevitably come from such a condition of things as then existed. Four years of war, with its enormous expenditures, had closed, and the country was to return to the sober realities of peace. A currency, expanded almost to the verge of collapse, was to be reduced and brought back to its normal condition. As confidence in our ability to maintain the Government and sustain its credit increased, the price of commodities decreased in the nearer approach of the currency to the metallic standard of value. Three years of inflation and advancing prices were to be succeeded by an indefinite period of contraction and falling markets. Sudden fluctuations in the value of property unsettled, to a great extent, the business of the country, to say nothing of the questions of political economy, that commanded the attention of the people, and threatened more serious complications than the darkest days of the war. Under all these disturbing influences the business of insurance soon experienced the effects of the change, and began to realize the folly of the great reduction in rates engendered by the apparent prosperity of the previous three years, and the reckless competition consequent upon such prosperity. So sudden and violent was this change, that it was found from reliable statistics that the average percentage of losses on premiums for the year 1865 had increased to 71 per cent. from 53 per cent., the average of the previous five years, while the first six months of 1866 had largely creased the percentage of 1865. The losses of 1865 had risen to the enormous figure of $43,000,000, as compared with $18,000,000, the average of the previous five years, and the first six months of 1866 exceeded the entire losses of 1865. The expenses of conducting the business, including taxes, had increased from about 26 per cent. on the gross premiums of the previous five years to 31 per cent. at the close of 1865, and the result was shown in the fact that the previous five years had $2 98 of assets for $100 at risk, while at the end of 1865 there was $2 37 to the same amount.

The facts presented an alarming condition of the business, and called for wise and judicious action. While this state of things had been foreseen and predicted by many of the more experienced underwriters, and strenuous individual efforts had been put forth to avoid it, there was little gained, until the terrific fire at Portland, in July last, roused the great mass of underwriters to the impending crisis. The threatening storm portended consequence too momentous to be averted by individual action, and that unity of effort was invited through the organization of this Board, which could alone offer any reasonable hope of success. It was absolutely necessary that a strong and united effort should be made to save the insurance capital of the country from impending ruin, and the Convention assembled here in July last, after mature discussion, devised the means that have since been put in operation with fair prospects of success. The hearty support and coöperation of nearly all the underwriters in the country have evinced their appreciaton of its necessity, and confidence in its efficacy.

The work is, however, but just commenced, and the results, though highly favorable, are but foreshadowings of what may be reasonably expected from future efforts in this direction. The necessity of some united effort of this kind was so apparent to the insuring public, that it has seconded these efforts with great unanimity, and the cases of opposition have been exceedingly rare, and are to be attributed more to ignorance and caprice than any well-grounded cause of complaint. The great object of this Board has been to secure advanced rates to a reasonable extent, which should be remunerative, and more uniform than had hitherto prevailed. It has not been its object to deal oppressively, or to lay too great a burden on the insuring public, or the individual, but to so equalize the rates as to bear more uniformly on all, and place the insurance capital on a sure basis, that it might be able to afford the public what it promises—indemnity against loss by fire.

From an intimate knowledge of the whole field, we are justified in saying that there is no real cause of complaint.

Over 200 local boards, with rates more or less advanced, and uniform in character, have been organized under the auspices of the Executive Committee of this Board, and the favorable results are apparent to all.

Although the full results have not been realized, the advance gained has done much to relieve the increased losses that have fallen upon the business the past six months, and when the rates shall have been advanced to an adequate standard, a reasonable degree of profit may be expected from the vast amount of capital invested in a business so beneficent in its character, and so essential to the trade and commercial interests of the country.

The proceedings of the Executive Committee may be found in the published record of their several meetings, and in the reports of the Sub-Committees which will at this time be laid before the Board for consideration and approval.

OTHER REPORTS.

The Committee on Local Boards, Rates and Commissions then offered their report (published yesterday,) which was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee was then presented. It provides for the assessment upon each Company of $20 upon each $100,000 of stock to meet the expenses of the National Board for the year commencing May 1, 1867, and was adopted. It was then ordered that the Treasurer make the same assessment upon Mutual Companies, using as a basis the amount of risks instead of assets.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Mr. E. W. CROWELL then presented the following rates agreed upon by the Committee on Local Boards, Rates and Commissions, and adopted by the Executive Committee yesterday, viz.:

	Class.	Build'g.	Stock.
Brick stores, in blocks with one occupancy, solid fire walls rising above the roof, and no frame, rear or side exposures	A	85	85
	B	1 00	1 00
	C	1 12	1 12
Brick blocks, 2 stores below, offices or public hall above, no staging, and no rear frame exposures		1 50	1 25
Same with 3 stores below, &c.		1 75	1 50
Same with 4 stores below, &c.		2 00	1 75
Same with 5 stores below, &c.		2 25	2 00
Retail prescription apothecary shops, 1¼ per cent. as a minimum, never below. Stocks of the same; also hardware, crockery, millinery goods and fancy articles at building rates.			
Brick hotels, doing a large business, stores on ground floor, no rear or side frame exposure, furniture ¼ per cent. higher than building rates	A	2 00	1 87
	B	2 25	1 50
	C	2 50	1 75
Country frame and brick taverns, detached, and contents		2½ per cent.	
Drug-stores, where no compounding is done	A	1 75	1 75
Drug-stores, where no compounding is done	B	2 00	2 00
Drug-stores, where no compounding is done	C	2 25	2 25
Drug-stores, wholesale	A	3 00	3 00
Drug-stores, wholesale	B	3 50	3 50
Drug-stores, wholesale	C	3 75	3 75

	Building.	Stock.
One frame store, detached	1½ per cent.	1½ per cent.
Two frame stores, detached	2½ per cent.	2 per cent.
Three frame stores, detached	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.
Four frame stores, detached	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.
Five frame stores, detached	5½ per cent.	5 per cent.
Six frame stores, detached	6½ per cent.	6 per cent.
Over six—optional, not less than the highest rate here mentioned.		

Detached means a clear space of not less than 100 feet, at all points—front, rear and sides.

The Committee has concluded not to decide at present upon any rates in the Southern States.

The Committee has also avoided making any general rates for specially hazardous risks. In many places such risks have been specially rated by Committees sent out by the National Executive Committee. The work of specially rating such risks is still going on, and it is hoped and expected that the larger proportion, if not all, of such property will ere long have specific rates fixed upon it, from personal surveys and inspection.

In order that there may be a general and uniform action on the part of all Insurance Companies to put this tariff of rates into force, every Agency Company is earnestly requested to issue circulars to their agents, engrafting in it this schedule of rates, and instructing them to adhere to it, if there has been no local tariff already established. Where local Boards have been organized, and local tariffs perfected, the said tariffs should be amended to conform to the one now recommended by this Committee, in all cases where their rates are below it. In all places where there are no organized Fire Departments, with proper water facilities, it being, however, understood that the Executive Committee shall have the power to consent to such modification of these rates as they may deem just and necessary. The tariff is the result of much thought and conference of opinion with some of the leading underwriters of the country, and it is believed to be a judicious and discriminating one, that can be sustained by the united coöperation of all interested. We trust it may receive such a coöperation and support as its importance demands.

Companies desiring copies of this tariff for their own use, or distribution among their agents, can be supplied at the cost price of printing, by applying to the Economical Printing Company, No. 56 Nassau-street, up stairs.

To constitute a "Frame Range," it is not necessary that the buildings stand in a compact row. If they adjoin around the corner, or by rears, or stand, say, forty feet apart, regard them as a Range.

One frame building, with two or more distinct occupancies on the ground floor, counts two or more, as the case may be.

Saloons are worth more than stores, and in most cases ought to pay twice as much.

Mr. CROWELL accompanied the report with remarks to the effect that the Committee had given the subject a patient, careful and laborious consideration, and had endeavored to make the tariff as equitable as possible; but it was immediately manifest that there was a great diversity of views in the Convention upon the matter. A long and somewhat desultory debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. BOUTNER, PLATT, and HOPE, of Philadelphia, Mr. BOUKER, of Boston, Messrs. HEALD and CROWELL, of New-York, Mr. SUTHERLAND, of New-Haven, Mr. CHAPIN, of Ogdensburgh, and others. The objections to the tariff came from the large cities, that it was too high, and would tend to drive business from the existing companies and to the formation of mutual companies. Mr. BOUTNER, of Philadelphia, and Mr. BOWKER, of Boston, were especially decided and convincing upon this point. Various amendments and modifications were offered and suggested, but finally it was discovered that the tariff did not apply to any of the large cities, and the subject was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. PLATT:

Resolved, As the sense of this Board, that the great results already achieved are due mainly to the exertions of the Committee on Rates; that the manipulations of details be again referred to that Committee, with power to act, and that the schedule of rates as proposed by the Committee be adopted in such places as the Executive Committee may deem expedient.

In making this disposition of the matter it was understood that the Executive Committee had full power in the premises, limited only by the wording of the schedule.

FORM OF POLICY.

The report of the Committee on Form of Policy, to which had been referred the resolution in favor of the limitation of insurance, was then taken up, but in consideration of the fact that the Committee had reported two conflicting resolutions, (published yesterday,) the consideration of the same was postponed until to-morrow.

OTHER BUSINESS.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing that the Executive Committee shall consist of fifty members instead of twenty-five.

A Committee of ten to nominate officers for the ensuing year was ordered and appointed, and it was ordered that the Secretary of the Board shall be some person other than the Secretary of any insurance company.

A resolution requesting Congress to pass a law declaring it to be a penal offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any manufacturer or dealer to offer for sale any refined oil ignitable under 100° Fahrenheit, was then taken up and discussed at considerable length; but before any decision was reached, the Board, at 3:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE UP-TOWN TRAGEDY.

Inquest by Coroner Gamble—Statement of the Wounded Son—Evidence of the Principal Witnesses—The Prisoner Held Responsible for the Murder, and Committed to the Tombs.

Yesterday morning Coroner GAMBLE held the postponed inquest over the remains of JACOB HEINRICH, who was murdered on Monday night at No. 225 West Thirty-eight-street, as previously reported. The examination was held at the Twentieth Precinct Police Station, and the following evidence was elicited:

Margaretta Langhaus, of No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street, testified: I have been acquainted with deceased for five months; I am acquainted with the prisoner since October last; he visited me on Sundays; he came last Sunday and remained all night, and went away on Monday morning, and came back in the afternoon; he and I then went to look for another room; before we went out we took some knives to be sharpened, and we brought them home at 6 o'clock P. M.; while I was getting some medicine for the child, the prisoner struck me with his hand; I went out crying, and a woman asked me what was the matter, and when I told her, she offered to go and get a policeman, and one did come and get the child from our room and gave it to me, when I gave it the medicine and went up stairs; the prisoner came out and looked for me, and called out that if I would go back he would not hurt me; I came down with the child and went into the room again; the prisoner ordered me to go and buy some vegetables; as I came back the landlady met me and asked me what all the trouble was; I told her and she said she would have no such trouble there; when I got to the yard I could not get in as there was a crowd of people, and I ran to Eighth-avenue to get a policeman; when I came back the crowd was all gone, and I then saw the deceased, Mr. Heinrich, lying dead in the yard; I went up stairs and saw Mrs. Heinrich sitting in a chair; she was stabbed in two places; I did not see Nicholas Heinrich; the prisoner had been arrested; the knife now shown is one of those that we had sharpened; when I went to my room I saw this knife lying on the floor with blood on it; a man came and asked for it and I gave it to him.

John Wagner, of No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street, deposed: I never saw the prisoner until the night of the murder, except through the windows of Mrs. Langhaus' room; about seven o'clock on Monday night I was sitting in my room by the window, and saw people in the yard; I went out and saw the prisoner, when he cursed me; soon after I heard a noise, and saw Mr. Heinrich go to the door of Mrs. Langhaus, and knock and call for her to open it; he told them not to make so much trouble; I heard the son of deceased tell his father to look out, as the prisoner had a knife, and that he (Nicholas) had been stabbed; I heard deceased exclaim "My God!" and saw him lean against the door with his hand to his side; I saw the prisoner with a knife in his hand; the occurrence took place inside the door; I saw Mrs. Heinrich trying to get her husband out of the room; the prisoner remained indoors until an officer arrested him; I went for a doctor, and when I came back Mr. Heinrich was dead in his own room; the knife now shown me is the one the prisoner had in his hand.

Joseph Rice, of No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street, testified that he saw Mr. Long, with whom he boarded, in the yard quarreling with the prisoner; he went out and tried to get Long indoors, but he would not stay; Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich came out of Mrs. Langhaus' room, and were both stabbed.

Edward Long testified that he came home about nine o'clock on Monday night; the prisoner was in the yard calling for Mrs. Langhans, and then struck the witness.

Wendel Langhaus, being sworn, testified that he rented the room occupied by the prisoner and his (witness') wife; the prisoner came to see my wife against my will; I have been in the hospital for six weeks, and the prisoner has been living with my wife; I came home last Tuesday, stayed until Saturday and then went away; I came back on Saturday and found the prisoner in possession and I went into a neighbor's room and remained there; on Monday night my wife came to me and told me that if I went out I would get my throat cut; I know nothing about the stabbing.

Officer Mathew McConnell, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, testified to having made the arrest of the prisoner, and that he was in an excited condition.

Joseph G. Shaw, M. D., testified: I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, now lying dead at No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street; I found an incised wound in the left breast, one inch in length and one-half inch below the nipple; the direction of the wound was upward and inward, passing between the third and fourth ribs, entering the lung at that point and passing entirely through it; death, in my opinion, was caused by internal hemorrhage, the result of above.

The Coroner and Jury then adjourned to the house of NICHOLAS HEINRICH, the wounded son, at No. 208 West Thirty-eighth-street. The prisoner was also taken thither in charge of two policemen. The following is the wounded man's *ante-mortem* statement:

Jacob Heinrich, the deceased, is my father; on Monday night last my mother and father were at my house, No. 208 West Thirty-eighth-street; my mother went home at 9 o'clock, and came back soon and told my father that he had better go home as the shoemaker was raising h—l in the yard; I went over with my father and mother, and when I got at the door of Mrs. Laughaus I saw the prisoner standing in the door; I took hold of him and told him to go out and not make any trouble in the house; he said he had a right there, at the same time stabbed me; I told my father to look out as the prisoner had a knife; I had just got the words out of my mouth when I saw my father fall; I then went to my house to have my wounds dressed, and have not seen my father or mother since; I recognize the prisoner as the man who stabbed me; I did not strike him.

On their return to the Station-house the case was committed to the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That the deceased JACOB HEINRICH came to his death by internal hemorrhage, from a stab wound by a knife in the hands of WILLIAM SCHNOBEL, on the 18th of February, 1867, at No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street."

The prisoner was accordingly committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. When formally examined by the Coroner, he declined to make any answer to the charge until he had procured counsel. He is 42 years of age, and a native of Germany. His face exhibited traces of a severe struggle with somebody, and he claimed that the abrasions and scratches had been inflicted by his assailants.

The deceased was a native of Germany, and 60 years of age. Mrs. HEINRICH is still in a precarious condition, and her recovery is considered very doubtful, as she is unable to converse, and is very weak from excessive loss of blood. The son, NICHOLAS, is in an improving condition, and will soon be on his feet again.

POLICE TRIALS.

About the Hackmen's Ball—Strange Disappearance of a Prisoner—Coffee for Nothing, but Dear at that—Street Railroads and Carmen—The Seventh Regiment Serenade, &c.

Before Commissioners Acton and Manierre.

The proverbs "Like priest like people," "Like master like servant," "Like captain like company," &c., which are illustrative of the general truth that man is an imitative animal, find striking exemplars in the Police Department; and to them might properly be added "like captain like patrolman." This appears conspicuously on trials at Police Headquarters. For instance Capt. WARLOW, of the First Precinct, always gives his testimony in a prompt and direct manner; and it is found that the sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen of the same precinct make their statements brief and to the point. On the other hand when a Captain is wordy and frothy, (as is the case with one or two in Brooklyn,) the men of his command will be found to have a burdensome amount of what is called "chin music." Again, Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, is making points in any case with which he is connected is determined and pertinacious, and the same quality of "clear grit" is seen in some of his men in conducting a defence.

The principal cases of interest yesterday were as follows:

THE WAY FOUR PRISONERS WERE DISCHARGED.

ARTHUR RORK, roundsman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and regarded by the Commissioners as one of the best officers on the force, was charged by Sergt. LEFFERTS, of the First District Police Court, with "not reporting Officer ROBERTS for hitting a citizen with his club while said citizen was asleep in the Everett Rooms on the morning of Jan. 24." The sergeant testified that at the trial of four men arrested at the Hackmen's ball, RORK stated that ROBERTS clubbed a man while apparently asleep.

It appeared from Roundsman RORK's statement that about 3 o'clock on Jan. 24 a man was brought in the Station-house from the Everett Rooms for selling liquor. RORK took another officer and went to the Rooms, and found three men selling liquor as fast as they could. He called out the one who was next the door, and quietly told him to consider himself under arrest. The man excused himself that he was merely assisting, and was not employed there; but RORK gave him into the hands of Officer ROBERTS to take to the Station-house. "I went in behind the bar," witness continued, "and told one of the others he would have to come with me; he said he would immediately; he picked up his money, but instead of coming with me he jumped over the bar; I jumped over after him; I said, "I understood you was going with me;" he said "Yes," but still tried to get away; a number said to the man, "If you don't want to go, the officer can't take you;" I said, "I am sent to do my duty, to arrest this man—don't interfere with me;" with that some ten or a dozen pounced upon me and took my club, hit me over the eye, and otherwise injured me badly; they broke the club in striking me; I ran to the Station-house, got another club, woke up a section of men, and hurried back with them; Officer Hogan and Roundsman Roberts followed close behind me in going up stairs; the party did not know that I was reinforced with the platoon, and they commenced throwing bottles and tumblers at us; a general fight ensued; this man that it is stated I testified was apparently asleep was one of the most active participants in the row; he sat down when he saw our numbers, attempting to "play possum;" I told Roberts he was one of the worst, and he went and arrested him; I was not allowed to explain the matter in the Court of Sessions, and the parties were discharged; I did not say that the man was asleep; I did not think he was asleep; when he saw there would be no use of his fighting any more on account of the number I had to assist me, he threw himself in this position; I could have explained it to the Judge, but he would not allow me to.

Mr. ACTON—You have explained it here, and we are perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

JAMES MOONEY, patrolman, of the Fifth Precinct, was brought up on the charge of allowing a prisoner to escape from his custody while in the Court-room at the Tombs.

From the testimony of Mr. CHARLES HALL, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, it appeared that the prisoner was close by the officer, when the latter stooped down to sign the affidavit, and when he looked up the prisoner had disappeared. MOONEY said he had requested a Court officer to look out for the prisoner. This and Mr. BALDWIN's testimony cleared Officer MOONEY of blame, and also showed that a Court officer was culpably negligent.

COFFEE FOR ONE.

Roundsman OSWALD timed Patrolman MICHAEL SCANLON, of the Forty-third (Brooklyn) Precinct, in a boarding-house twenty minutes one morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, when he should have been patrolling. The officer told a very long story about a burglary of clothing that took place some time ago, and finally admitted that he entered this house to get a cup of coffee, and obtained it. The tedious tale about the burglary will not lessen in the slightest amount the fine which the Commissioners will impose for violating the rule which requires a man to patrol his post unless called off on police duty.

THE RAILROAD NUISANCE.

HENRY WARREN, grocer, at No. 207 Grand-street, made a complaint against Roundsman ALEXANDER MCDOUGAL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for arresting him without cause. Mr. WARREN testified that he had kept the store there for many years; that on the afternoon of the 7th inst. he, with two or three assistants, was unloading a truck in front of his store door; it was on the track of the cross-town railroad; the load consisted of twenty bags of buckwheat and ten barrels of flour: the officer said: "I want you to turn out and let that car pass;" I said I guessed not, that I had five minutes, and if I turned out I should have to obstruct the track of the other railroad, the Fourth-avenue; the officer took the "skids" away, took the truck off the track and arrested witness, who was locked up in the Station-house that night and discharged by the Magistrate the next morning. On cross-examination by defendant WARREN admitted that he was taking the bags pretty well into the rear of the store, some forty or fifty feet from where they were unloading.

Several witnesses were produced by complainant, but nothing further of importance was elicited.

Roundsman MCDOUGAL, in defence, stated that he had seen the truck on the track four or five minutes before he spoke to Mr. WARREN. Mr. WARREN, on being requested to move it, said he would when he got ready; that he was proprietor of the store, and had a right to load and unload in front of it. The roundsman responded that he had no right to obstruct the street, and put the case how he would like to be in a car, perhaps in a hurry to catch a train on important business, and be detained in that way; if he would not move on, he would have to arrest him. He said, "You may do it; I pay a license to load and unload in front of my door." The roundsman reminded him that it was a violation of law to obstruct a car that length of time; that he could much quicker have placed his goods on the sidewalk than to at once carry them into the store.

It is a difficult matter for the Police to adjust difficulties between carmen and railroad companies. The former feel that their rights have been encroached upon by the companies, and sometimes seem to take delight in obstructing the passage of cars as much as they can. Then the 50 or 75 passengers in a car deem it a great hardship to be detained from their business or appointments to accommodate one man, who, with malicious deliberation, is unloading his truck.

In this case it would seem as though the officer's efforts were intended to promote the interests of the public.

"I GUESS NOT," AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

The case which perhaps concentrated the most interest was that of Sergt. THOMAS N. JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct. EDWARD J. STEELE, a young man and commission merchant, residing at No. 113 Lexington-avenue, was complainant. He charged the officer with assaulting and illegally arresting him. The complainant was a member of the Seventh Regiment, and was at the serenade of Major-Gen. SHALER, in West Twenty-eighth-street, on the night of the 1st inst. In company with four friends, also members of the same regiment, he took his position in front of Gen. SHALER's house and remained there until after Col. CLARKE's speech. "A policeman came up and ordered me away; I said, 'You are mistaken, I guess;' he turned to the Sergeant and said, 'Do you make any distinction?' Sergeant James said 'No;' he turned and put his hands on me; I said, 'Take your hands off me and I will go back;' instead of doing so he seized me by both shoulders and shoved me into the crowd; this seemed to be the signal for the Sergeant to rush at me with his club raised; myself and others remonstrated, but he took me to the Station-house; had it not been for the timely arrival of Capt. Hedden I should probably have been locked up all night."

In reply to a question whether he moved back when requested by the officer, complainant stated that he had not the opportunity; but what followed seemed to qualify this assertion: "When the officer told me to go back, I said, 'I guess not;' I did go back by force; when he hit me with the club it might have been accidentally."

John B. Ruckets, residing at No. 951 Second avenue, testified to having been with Steele at the time in question; they had occupied that position about three-fourths of an hour; when the officer requested Steele to move the latter said, in a joking way, "I guess you don't mean it;" the officer asked James if any distinction was to be made; the Sergeant said no; with that the officer put his hands on Mr. Steele and said, "Go back." This witness' testimony was substantially the same as Mr. Steele's, as was also Mr. Charles Hadley's, of No. 110 West Forty-fifth street.

Henry S. Steele, Adjutant of Seventh Regiment, testified that the detail of Police reported to the Regimental Armory for instructions, and that Capt. Palmer directed that they should allow members of the Seventh to stand in front of the house on the sidewalk, and those who had tickets were to be admitted to the house.

Patrolman Burnett testified that it was Capt. Hedden's orders to keep that space clear; I told Mr. Steele to get back; he said, "Don't see it;" I asked Sergeant James if this man had more rights than others, if we could make any distinction; the Sergeant said "No;" I asked Steele to move; he said, "I guess not;" I pushed him back with my hand; he said, "Take your hands off me;" I had given him plenty of time to go back; these gentlemen were in citizens' dress; nothing to distinguish them as members of the Seventh; the Sergeant used his club to brace against the crowd; no blows were struck; saw no violence used.

Capt. Hedden testified that he came from a prize fight to the serenade; the band was stationed just outside the curb, and the band-master on the curb, and the space between Gen. Shaler's house and the band was to be kept clear; a squad of Police were employed for that purpose; that was according to my instructions; I saw a man pass out a bottle of liquor through the up-and-down bars of a window in the alley, and immediately a party on the sidewalk made a rush in that direction.

Mr. Acton—Seeing that bottle?

A. Yes, Sir; it was none of those witnesses, however, at the Station-house; in discharging Mr. Steele I told him he was wrong; but I thought it best, under the circumstances, not to hold him.

Some dispute arose on the part of complainant's witnesses that the space had not been kept clear. It was evident, however, that it ought to have been; therefore, that fact would not affect the merits of the case.

Henry S. Steele—I wish to corroborate Capt. Hedden's statement about the whisky; it was told me that they were giving whisky to members of the Ninth Regiment and to Policemen; I ordered it stopped.

The case came to a solution when Mr. STEELE, the complainant, said that according to his idea a policeman ought to distinguish between a gentleman and a rough. "I don't object," he added, "so much to his putting me back as to his acting toward me as he would toward a Sixth Ward loafer."

Mr. ACTON reminded him that the law was no respecter of persons. The Sergeant received his orders from his Captain; and whether it were the President or Gov. FENTON, or whoever it affected, no distinction could be made. Decisions were reserved.

BILLIARDS.

The Match at the French Game Between Wicks and McDevitt—Connecticut Championship, &c.

The contest at the French game, for $250 a side, between JOHN MCDEVITT, professional, and WILLIAM WICKS, amateur, came off at MCDEVITT's Billiard Hall, on Tuesday evening, in presence of an invited audience numbering about 300. The playing was remarkably fine, and at almost every inning evoked applause. Strategy was the dominant feature of the contest, and in this Mr. WICKS excelled, placing the balls in such a way that in 121 innings out of the total 225, MCDEVITT was unable to score, and in 39 others could not make more than one point. Mr. WICKS has long enjoyed the reputation of being not only the best *match-maker*, but, making allowance for the fact that he is an amateur only, the best *match-player* in the country. Unlike nearly all other players, he can always be relied upon to do at least as well for a stake as for amusement simply, and he can also be relied upon to defeat any opponent whose execution or mere manipulative ability is not ten per cent. inferior to his own. The match of Tuesday last was not of his choosing, nor indeed of MCDEVITT's; but having been twitted into making it, WICKS adhered to his contract and played it, though with little hope of being successful against so expert an opponent, the more especially as he was out of practice, having rarely during the past year or so taken cue in hand. Nevertheless, while his execution was manifestly inferior to what it has been, he played such *attacking* billiards as has seldom been seen, while his defence was conducted with such consummate judgment as to utterly stagger MCDEVITT, who was put to his wits to win a long game of 250 points by the scant majority of 21. The average of the winner was 1 1-6th, which figures compare favorably with the average 2¼ made by CARME in his match with KAVANAGH, inasmuch as the 2¼ was made on a second-sized carrom table, while the game between MCDEVITT and WICKS was played on a full-sized four-pocket table, which affords far greater scope for defensive tactics. The best runs were: MCDEVITT, 9, 11 and 14; WICKS, 7, 8 and 12—and the time three hours and forty-five minutes. The table used was of PHELAN & COLLENDER's make.

At the conclusion of the game, a match on similar terms, viz.: French carroms, 250 points up, on a full-sized pocket table, for $250 a side, was made between MCDEVITT and EDWARD CAHILL. As the latter is a professional player, and lays claim to a deal of expertness at this particular game, having defeated the English champion, JOHN ROBERTS, at an exhibition given at the Cooper Institute last Spring, the new match promises to be even more interesting than the one just concluded.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867.

The match played at Allyn Hall last night, between MICHAEL WOLLAHAN, who came into possession of the champion cue of the State on the 14th of November last, and MATTHEW H. HEWINS, resulted in favor of the latter. The game was played with 2⅜ balls, on a full-sized, four-pocket Phelan & Collender table, and the stake was the championship. HEWINS won by 263 points in 1,000, his average being within a fraction of seven. Time of playing four hours.

The Whisky Frauds in Brooklyn—Seizure of Distilleries.

JAMES LYNCH, arrested for removing and concealing distilled spirits from the corner of Bridge and Front streets, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail to appear for examination on Friday next.

JAMES CAMPBELL and JOHN FINN, arrested for distilling liquor without having the special Government license, were admitted to bail in $1,000 each to answer. The case of CAMPBELL will be examined on the 25th inst., and that of FINN on the 27th inst.

ALBERT SMITH, arrested for carting illicit spirits, was brought before Commissioner JONES yesterday for examination.

Inspector Mead testified to arresting the accused on the 17th of November; he found two barrels on his cart in Hudson-avenue, near Navy-street, in the vicinity of Friel's distillery; could not swear to the marks on the barrels; Mr. Smith said nothing when witness seized the barrels, except that he was acting as a carman, and that it made no difference to him; did not know whether any tax was paid on the whisky or not; did not know where the spirits are now.

On his cross-examination witness stated that he was in the distillery when the barrels were put into the cart; he thought Mr. Smith was directed by the Government officers to put the liquor on his cart.

Gen. Crooke, counsel for defendants, asked that Mr. Scheffelin, jointly indicted with Mr. Smith, be discharged, on the ground that there was nothing in the testimony to implicate him.

The Commissioner granted the motion.

Officer Cochen was next examined for defence and testified that Officer Higgins had ordered Smith to put the barrels on his wagon.

On his cross-examination witness stated that when he first saw Smith he was assisting in rolling one of the barrels out on the sidewalk.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until the 26th inst.

Warrants were issued yesterday by Commissioner NEWTON for the arrest of the owners of the following distilleries—their establishments having been previously seized:

Distillery in Adams-street near York-street.
Distillery one door from York-street.
Distillery near York-street.
Distillery a few doors from York-street.
Distillery No. 111 York-street.

The trial of FOGARTY & BYRNES, proprietors of a distillery at the corner of Richards and Commerce streets, on the charge of selling liquor without a license, was resumed yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined and the Jury retired. A verdict against the defendants was rendered after a short absence.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Commissioners met yesterday. Present—C. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., President, and Commissioners ENGS, ABBE and BROWN.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying sundry bills, amounting to $4,558 81; also in favor of running lines of new wire on Third and Eighth avenues; also in favor of introducing the telegraph into the residences of Engineers SULLIVAN, MACKEY, RHODES, CONLEY and BRANDON, which reports were adopted.

The Committee on Appointments and Discipline reported in favor of dismissing the complaint against Private JOHN O'NEAL, of Engine Company No. 11; fining DANIEL FEE and SAMUEL MCMANN, of Engine Company No. 20, one day's pay each for absence without leave; fining J. MCALPINE, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, three day's pay for absence without leave; reprimanding the Engineers of Steamers Nos. 1 and 12 for disobedience of orders; fining Private P. Martin, of Engine Company No. 8, for neglect of duty; fining THEODORE HENDRICKS, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, ten day's pay for absence without leave; also censuring the foreman for not promptly reporting the facts; fining ANDREW LANNON, of Engine Company No. 9, two day's pay for an assault; dismissing complaint against E. LAKEMAN, of Engine Company No. 13, for absence from a fire; fining CHARLES SCHARDON, of Engine Company No. 25, five day's pay for intoxication, and dismissing from the Department JOHN F. GIRAUD, Foreman of Engine Company No. 13, WM. W. BOWES, Foreman, and WM. H. BINGHAM, Assistant Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and CHARLES LYNCH, of Engine Company No. 25; also in favor of remitting fine of five day's pay imposed at a previous meeting on J. F. GIRAUD, Foreman Engine Company No. 13; also appointing WM. BROWN to Engine Company No. 25. All of which were adopted.

A resolution was adopted surrendering to the City houses No. 3 Pike-street and No. 70 Barrow-street.

The Commission then adjourned.

Reception of the Remains of Prof. Bache.

The remains of Prof. BACHE, late Superintendent of the Coast Survey, were expected to have arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, from Newport *en route* for Philadelphia, but owing to the delay occasioned by the storm, the Newport boat did not get in until afternoon.

The remains were accompanied from Newport by Profs. B. A. A. GOULD and B. PIERCE, of Cambridge, and Capt. PATTERSON, GEO. W. DEANE and H. L. WHITNEY, of the Coast Survey Department. On the arrival of the Newport boat the remains were at once placed in the carriage provided for them and taken to the City Hall, where they were received by Mayor HOFFMAN, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Major-Gen. ANDERSON, Prof. AGASSIZ, Judge DAVIES, Dr. BELLOWS and other distinguished gentlemen.

The coffin, which was of rosewood with silver ornaments, was then conveyed to the Governor's Room, where it was deposited. It bore the following inscription:

PROF. ALEX. DALLAS BACHE, LL. D.,
Superintendent of the Coast Survey,
Born July 19th, 1806,
Died February 17th, 1867,
In his 61st year.

The lid of the coffin being removed, disclosed the well-known features and long white beard of the deceased, who appeared to have sunk to rest without a struggle.

Shortly after the arrival of the remains a meeting was held in the Mayor's office, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to escort the remains to Philadelphia:

City Officials—John T. Hoffman, Mayor; Robert Shannon, President Board of Aldermen; James T. Brinkman, President Board of Councilmen; Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller; George W. McLean, Street Commissioner; A. W. Craven, Chief Engineer Croton Board.

Chamber of Commerce—Jonathan Sturgis, President Chamber of Commerce; John Austin Stevens, Secretary Chamber of Commerce; George Opdyke, S. B. Chittenden, Denning Duer, Walter S. Griffiths, Richard W. Weston, Frederick A. Conkling, Russell Sturgis, George W. Blunt, Samuel B. Ruggles.

Citizens—Francis Lieber, John W. Draper, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Schell, Robert J. Walker, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Willard Parker, M. D., Hon Henry E. Davies, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Prof. Agassiz, Dr. R. O. Agnew, George T. Strong, Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren, Prof. Newberry, Gen. George S. Greene.

Beside these gentlemen there were present Capt. C. P. Patterson, George W. Dean and H. L. Whitney, of the Coast Survey Department, Major-Gen. Anderson and Profs. Rutherford and Desturnell.

At 5 o'clock the remains were removed to the New-Jersey Railroad depot, the hearse and carriages containing the gentlemen named above, being preceded by a squad of police under the command of Capt. BRACKETT.

Visit of the Legislative Committee to the Public Schools.

The Committee of the State Legislature on Schools, Colleges and Academies have been on a visit to our City for several days, during which time they have been going from one school-house to another, for the purpose of informing themselves in relation to the manner of conducting the Public Schools of this City, previous to their reporting on the subject to the Assembly. The gentlemen composing this Committee are Hon. ORNOU ARCHER, of Wayne County, who is Chairman of the Committee, (he is a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts;) Hon. HORATIO BALLARD, of Cortland County, and Hon. NATHANIEL J. HYETH, of Richmond County, (he is a graduate of Harvard College and Law School.) The Committee are accompanied by Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG, of Tompkins County, who appears desirous of learning the mode of conducting the schools of a great city.

On Tuesday morning the Committee left their hotel, the Astor House, at 9:30 o'clock, and under the direction of Mr. BOESE, Clerk of the Board of Education, Commissioner DUPIGNAC and one or two other gentlemen, visited the following schools: The Fourth Ward School, in Vandewater-street; the Sixth Ward School, No. 24, in Elm-street; the colored school, No. 1, in Mulberry-street; and the Harlem School, No. 39. The Committee visited the various class-rooms in these schools, listened to the children in recitation and singing, and made a general inspection of the working of the whole educational system as it has been carried on for many years. They expressed themselves highly gratified with what they saw and heard in the Mulberry-street colored school, and delivered addresses to the children, which were responded to by Rev. Mr. PETERSON, the principal, in a happy speech. They finished the day by dining with Mr. RICHARDSON, the President of the Dry Dock Railroad Company, after which they returned to their hotel.

Yesterday, in company with Mr. BOESE and Commissioners FARR and LARREMORE, the Committee made another tour, visiting the following schools: School No. 50, in Twentieth-street; School No. 35, in Thirteenth-street; School No. 3, corner of Grove and Hudson streets; School No. 11, in Seventeenth-street; School No. 48, in Twenty-eighth-street, and School No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-street. They examined all the departments of the different schools, as on the previous day, and expressed themselves greatly delighted with the whole plan of operation. In the evening they visited the Hall of the Board of Education, and occupied seats at the meeting of the Board during its proceedings.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Mr. MCLEAN, President, in the chair.

A communication from the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, proposing the consolidation of Primary Schools, Nos. 11 and 33 in the new school building in Vestry-street, to be known as Primary School No. 11. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

It was resolved that the sum of $37,485 be appropriated for building an addition to Grammer School, &c., No. 42 in the Tenth Ward.

The Committee on supplies reported their transactions for the year. The amount expended for books for grammar, ward and primary schools for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, was $169,205 50. The amount for books and stationery for Free Academy and Normal Schools was $17,183 17. Total amount expended, $186,388 67. Value of stock on hand in the depository, Dec. 31, 1866, $28,797 24. Total value of books, &c., distributed and in stock, $215,185 91.

A resolution appropriating the sum of $13,391 for the purpose of furnishing Grammar School-house No. 41, in the Ninth Ward, was adopted.

The Committee on Sites and New Schools reported in favor of appropriating the sum of $24,500 for the purchase of six lots in West Fifty-second-street, in the Twenty-second Ward, with a frontage of 125 feet, a price which they regarded as reasonable. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, under the rule.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, the Committee on Sites and School-houses were instructed to make an effort to obtain another lot for the school above alluded to.

The President introduced to the Board the members of the Legislative Committee on Schools and Colleges, Hon. Mr. ARCHER, Chairman; Hon. HORATIO BALLARD and Hon. Mr. WYETH accompanying them, and they occupied seats within the rail during the remainder of the proceedings.

The Committee on Colored Schools reported that the colored school building in Laurens-street was unfit for occupation in its present condition, and recommended that the present building be pulled down and a new structure erected covering all the ground belonging to the school. Laid on the table till the next meeting.

The Board adjourned.

The Broadway Bridge.

The four supporting pillars of the bridge to be constructed at the junction of Broadway and Fulton-street were erected on Tuesday night after the travel through Broadway had partially ceased. A pillar about thirty feet high rises from each of the four corners of the streets, and is firmly fixed in granite foundations. So far, the only work done is the erection of the pillars and the two cross pieces extending over Fulton-street. The storm will suspend all further operations for the present. The bridge has been constructed at the Architectural Iron Works from the designs of RITCH & GRIFFITH, and is quite ready to be transported to the location designed for it. Should the weather prove favorable the bridge will undoubtedly be completed by the end of this month. Alderman CHARLES E. LOEW, Chairman of the Committee, having the matter in charge, has devoted much time to it, and the work has certainly not been delayed for the want of looking after. The designs for the bridge are of an elaborate character, and when placed in position the structure will form an ornament to our great thoroughfare as novel as beautiful. On the pillars and stairways of the bridge, lamps will be placed so that at night a most pleasing effect will be produced.

Should the Broadway bridge prove a success, and there is but little doubt that it will, other bridges will be erected over different points of the thoroughfare at no distant day.

The Hoboken Ferry Grievances.

An adjourned meeting of gentlemen who complain of the management of the Hoboken Ferry, was held at the Astor House yesterday.

In the absence of Mr. BEBEE, Mr. D. N. ROPES took the chair.

Mr. WHITING, Chairman of the Committe appointed at the last meeting, said that the Committee had decided that the appointment of an Executive Committee was necessary. They had, however, examined the statutes in relation to ferries, and had found that powers had been conferred on the Board of Health, which, with a slight amendment, seem to be all that was needed. The Committee, however, thought the

most feasible plan was to endeavor to make an arrangement with the Erie Railroad for the conveyance of passengers over the Pavonia ferry.

Mr. ROWLAND JOHNSON said he understood that the Morris and Essex Railroad Company have for some time desired to run their passenger cars to the Pavonia Ferry, but that there was an insuperable obstacle in the way, in the person of Mr. STEVENS, who was a large stockholder in the Morris and Essex Road.

Mr. SELY moved that a petition to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, asking them to run their cars to the Pavonia Ferry, be got up.

The matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee, which was then appointed.

Mr. GARDNER R. COLBY was appointed Treasurer, and the meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

The Legislative Committee on Fire Matters.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the causes of the frequency and extent of the fires which have occurred lately in this City, met yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, Room No. 136, at noon. Three members only of the Committee of seven being present, an adjournment without action took place till 2 P. M. At 2 o'clock, no others of the Committee presenting themselves, a further adjournment was made till this morning at 10, when examinations will be gone into. The three members of the Committee present were Messrs. BLAUVELT, FREAR and BICKNELL. In the forenoon Judge GEORGE H. SAVAGE and Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, representing a committee of the Board of Underwriters, called; and it was understood that they should meet the Legislative Committee this A. M.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman McBrien.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, arrested GEO. BURNETT, a merchant of this City, residing in East Forty-seventh-street, on a warrant issued by Justice HOGAN on the 13th of last November. LOUIS FITZGERALD, of No. 38 Whitehall-street, charged BURNETT with having obtained from him twelve firkins of butter valued at $454, by means of false and fraudulent representations with intent to defraud. Owing to the fact that the papers in the case were lock d up by Justice Hogan, the accused was remanded for examination before that magistrate. The officer making the arrest has frequently searched for the prisoner but was unable to find him until yesterday.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

Officer COWAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, arrested WILLIAM PAUL, a clerk in the employ of JOHN C. KOHLSAAT, No. 297 Broadway, who is accused of having stolen small quantities of goods from his employer's store at different times, the aggregate value of which is $110. A part of these goods was found in the prisoner's possession, and he confessed his guilt. He was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

On Tuesday night at about 10 o'clock as Officer DIXON, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was patroling his beat through Grand-street, he heard a noise in the basement of No. 584, occupied by DAVID BRUEN as a cracker-bakery. As he approached the house two men ran up the cellar steps and across the street. He pursued them and soon succeeded in arresting them. Upon examining the basement-door it was found that attempts had been made to force it open, evidently with some burglarious implements. The accused were yesterday taken before Justice SHANDLEY, where they gave their names as PATRICK FARNEY and ANTHONEY GILLESPIE, and their ages 18 years. They were committed to prison for trial without bail.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

JACOB LIMMER, PHILIP CANN and JACOB BURTEL were arraigned upon the charge of driving a lame horse through the First-avenue. The complaint alleges that the horse's foot turned under at every step, and that CANN pulled the animal along by means of a halter, while BURTEL belabored it with a heavy rattan. The trio were held for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

AN EXCISE CASE.

JAMES A. ROBINSON was arraigned for selling liquor without a license, at a ball which was given on Tuesday night at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

DRESSING IN ANOTHER MAN'S CLOTHES.

JOHN HARRIS, (colored,) is a cook in the employ of a Mr. AYERS, who resides in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. Among other acquaintances of this cook was a man named WM. FOSTER, (also colored,) who frequently came to the house to see him. Yesterday morning FOSTER called upon HARRIS and, as is alleged, donned a complete suit of clothes belonging to him (HARRIS) and walked off with them. He was soon arrested and taken before Justice KELLY, who held him for trial in default of bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BREECH-LOADING SMALL ARMS.—The Board of Examination of Breech-Loading Small Arms, of which Gen. G. W. PALMER is President, and Col. S. W. BURT is Recorder, and of which also Gen. W. G. WARD and Col. S. M. BAKER are members, assembled again yesterday. The Gray gun was tested, firing 99 shots in 8 minutes. The Page magazine gun fired 20 rounds in 1 minute 45 seconds. The Spencer rifle expelled 99 balls in 8 minutes 20 seconds. Miller's rifle fired 99 shots in 9 minutes 27 seconds, and entered the fifteenth one-inch plank. Gray's gun fired 8 rounds in 55 seconds, seven entering the target. The sand test was satisfactorily borne by this gun. The Berden gun, fired by an inexperienced party, expelled 99 balls in 6 minutes 20 seconds, and 7 in one minute, all entering the target and penetrating the ninth plank. The Hubbell gun fired 99 rounds in 13 minutes 32 seconds, and 8 in one minute, three entering the target. It impelled a ball into the twelfth plank. The Meigs breech-loader expelled 99 balls in 5 minutes 40 seconds, firing 16 rounds in one minute, and sent a ball into the eleventh plank. It bore the sand test satisfactorily. On Friday next the Board will meet in the morning, when each inventor is expected to separate the parts of his gun, assemble them, and fully explain each and its bearing on the others.

WATER METERS.—The necessity for diminishing the waste of Croton water or increasing the supply has long been acknowledged. The time will come, however, when the supply cannot be increased. In 1856 the Croton Board recommended that meters should be fixed in all places where water was used; but at that time no meter sufficiently inexpensive for general use, and at the same time strong enough to withstand the frosts of Winter, had been invented. Mr. COCHRANE, of this City, has just produced a water meter which has none of these objections. It is simple in construction, and is highly spoken of by Messrs. RENWICK, ERICSSON and other eminent engineers. One of these meters will be sent to the Paris Exposition.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—The approaching Paris Exhibition makes many of our citizens desirous of renewing their facility, if they ever had any, in speaking French; or acquiring it, if not so equipped, for a visit to Paris. To all such it may be agreeable to know that Prof. FAVARGER is organizing a new class to meet daily for an hour, to hear his admirable readings and exercises in pronunciation, and for the practice of the same—the only means and method to acquire confidence and correctness in speaking. The first meeting will occur to-day, at the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, at 11:30 o'clock.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—On Friday next, being WASHINGTON'S Birthday, there will be a grand musical service in Trinity Church, commencing at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. VINTON will read the farewell address, and the service will include processional hymns, a Te Deum, by BOYCE; an Anthem, by BIGHINI, Merbeckis Nicene Creed, and a gloria from the 12th Mass. A collection will be made for the use of destitute citizens in the South. After the service the chimes will be rung by Mr. AYLIFFE, according to a programme hereafter to be announced.

THE NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB.—The New-York Press Club met last evening in Room No. 19 City Hall. Routine business having been transacted, some twenty-five new members were duly elected. The following named gentlemen were elected Honorary Members: James Gordon Bennett, William Cullen Bryant and Manton Marble, Esq.; Hon. Henry J. Raymond, James Brooks, Wm. C. Prime, David M. Stone, William Halleck, Moses P. Beach, Dr. Steele, Samuel Sinclair, Erastus Brook, Benjamin Wood and William Caldwell, Esqs. The meeting then adjourned till Saturday afternoon, March 2, at 4 o'clock.

THE ORIENTAL SALOON CASE.—The examination in the case of GEORGE LEA, who is charged with keeping the Oriental Saloon at No. 652 Broadway, was yesterday concluded at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice DODGE. EZRA CHAMBERLAIN was examined for the defence, briefly. He testified that he is the proprietor of the saloon in question, and has been since July, 1866, when he purchased it from one FRANK BURNS. The magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision.

A VALUABLE DIAMOND STOLEN.—On Monday afternoon three unknown men entered the jewelry-store of LOUIS ANRICH, in Broadway, under the New-York Hotel, and while two of the confederates engaged the attention of the salesman, the third stole a magnificent diamond, valued at $2,000. The three thieves escaped before the robbery was discovered. Detective ELDER has been placed in charge of the case, and Mr. ANRICH has offered a reward of $400 for the recovery of the diamond.

FOUND DEAD IN A CELL.—Officer ROLAND, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested JOHN MCCONNELL, an Irish laborer, 24 years of age, on Tuesday night, on a charge of gross intoxication. The prisoner was sent down stairs to a cell at the Greenwich-street Station-house, and afterward, when the doorman went to the cell he found MCCONNELL lying dead. Coroner GAMBLE was notified to hold an inquest. Death is supposed to have resulted from exhaustion.

PICKPOCKET IN A BLEECKER-STREET CAR.—Early on Tuesday evening HENRY THOMAS, *alias* Tighgue, *alias* Skinner, attempted to pick the pocket of a passenger on board a Bleecker-street car, in Elm-street. The proposed victim showed fight, when the pickpocket thrashed him for his impudence. At this juncture Officer MONAHAN, of the Sixth Precinct, jumped on the car, arrested the thief, and locked him up. Yesterday morning Alderman MCBRIEN committed the prisoner for trial without bail.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.—As Officer MORRISON, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was patroling his post at 3 A. M. yesterday, he noticed a man in the doorway of No. 1,407 Broadway, occupied by CHAS. OPPERMAN as a shoe-store. The man saw the officer and escaped. Subsequent examination revealed the presence of a "jimmy," and the traces of an attempt at burglary, which crime would no doubt have been committed had not the officer opportunely arrived.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning the dead body of JOHN BAIN, employed as porter at the coal office at No. 9 Trinity building, was found lying in the office. It appears that the deceased had been in ill-health for some time, and his death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day, and Dr. WOOSTER BEACH will make the necessary *post-mortem* examination in the interim.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. DANIEL DEVLIN.—We regret to learn that Mr. DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City and County, lies at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in a very dangerous condition, having been again prostrated by an attack of apoplexy. Mr. DEVLIN had an attack of apoplexy last October, but his improvement under careful treatment had been so considerable that his family entertained hopes of his complete recovery.

TWENTIETH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The pupils of this school will celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday this morning, at the school-house in Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Mayor HOFFMAN and Drs. BELLOWS and OSGOOD have promised to be present.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONFERENCE.—The conference between the Old and New School Presbyterians will meet this morning. It is understood that their sessions will be strictly private.

THE FENIAN MASS MEETING.—The mass meeting of Fenians announced to take place on last evening at Union-square, has, on account of the storm, been adjourned until further notice.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS IN BRIEF.—A young man named GEORGE WEISS was yesterday committed for trial by Justice MILLS, of Newark, for burglariously entering the store of SAMUELS & Co., of that city, in December, 1865, and stealing goods valued at $160. The accused admitted his guilt.....The military of Newark will parade on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and will be reviewed by Gov. WARD and staff, and the Mayor and Common Council of Newark.....A lad named SIMMONS, who was run over on the Central Railroad at Elizabeth on Saturday, has since died of his injuries.....Mr. JOSEPH F. ELDER, of the Rochester Female Seminary, has accepted the call of the Baptist Church at Orange.

ASSAULT ON A MARRIED WOMAN.—A Jew named JAKE FRANK, proprietor of a store in Closter City, Bergen County, was arrested on Tuesday evening by Officer RAMSEY, of the Jersey City Police, charged with having committed assault and battery and attempted rape on the wife of JOHN H. JOHNSON, on Sunday last, at Closter City. After the attempted outrage FRANK fled to New-York, where he was traced by JOHNSON who induced the accused to visit Jersey City, where he was given in charge of the officer. Yesterday the prisoner was sent to Bergen County for trial.

COLLISION ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—The 6:15 o'clock train from Summit on the Morris and Essex Railroad, yesterday morning, ran into a coal train which was proceeding in the same direction, when near Orange. No one was injured, and the only damage reported was the breaking of a portion of the framework of the passenger engine.

THE SNOW STORM.—The snow storm of yesterday detained nearly all the trains on the various railroads. The train leaving New-Brunswick at 8 A. M., on the New-Jersey road, came into Jersey City two hours behind time. Travel on the city railroads was nearly suspended, and what cars did run were of little use to the public.

FOR STATE PRISON.—The persons recently convicted in the Hudson County Courts and sentenced for various terms to the State Prison, were sent to that institution on Tuesday.

DISTURBING A PUBLIC MEETING.—A youth of 16 years, named JOHN SHERIDAN, was yesterday committed to the City Prison two days for disturbing a temperance meeting which was being held at Washington Hall, Jersey City, on Tuesday evening.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned to Monday 25th inst. No civil calendar will be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further order of the Court.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1432	Brookman vs. Hammill.	1578	Stiver vs. Terhune.
1536	Barry, Administrat'x, vs. Gregory.	1580	Coulter vs. Morse, Jr., impleaded.
1552	Henderson vs. Betts.	1586	Lippmann vs. Atkinson.
1556	Allin vs. Beach, surv's.	1588	Ferguson vs. Fincke.
1564	Hellman vs. Sicher.	1590	Sargent vs. McIlvaine.
1568	Cozene vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1592	Thaver vs. Cooke.
1570	The Birmingham Iron Foundry vs. Mulliken.	1594	Weintha lvs. Gillen.
		1596	Olvany vs. Corrigan.
		1598	Melins vs. Mallory.
		1602	Hand vs. Herrick.
1572	Wallace vs. Stewart.	1604	Cutter vs. Herrick.
1574	Law vs. Morgan.		

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
525	Benton vs. Myers.	653	Christie vs. Haskell.
1169	Post vs. Seaman.	972	Schwartz vs. Clancy.
890	Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	245	Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
		889	Sherwood vs. Lane et al.
1148	De Witt vs. Sullivan.		
1156	Hora vs. Jackson.	1061	Hurley vs. McLelland.
399	Thiele vs. Bernheimer.	619	Shepard vs. The Am. Bank Note Co.
1168	Wilcox vs. Turley.		
685	Schenck vs. Bell.	1254	Ottiwell vs. Campbell.
2754	Sackett vs. Whitney.	204	Burnside vs. Brander, Jr.
387	Freeman vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.		
247	Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	990	DeKuhn vs. Gabler.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court open at 10 o'clock A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
139	Lounsberry vs. Leigh.	29	Billings, Jr., vs. Lawless.
193	Whitney vs. Townsend.		
196	Hilton, et al. vs. Niles, et al.	145	Sherlock vs. Lamont, et al.
198	Smith, Administrator, &c., vs. Thomas.	110	Hunt, et al. vs. Sanger, et al.
200	Monaghan vs. Vincent.	114	Coggill, et al. vs. McAloney, impld.
201	Tweton vs. Tweton.		
204	Tried vs. The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.	187	Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
122	Hendricks, et al., Exrs., vs. Stark.	143	Newby vs. The Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co.
154	Work vs. Ellis et al.	151	Corley vs. Froeligh.
155	Same vs. Same.	220	Hartshorne, et al. vs. Taylor.
176	Cook vs. Hawley.		
115	Warren vs. Vance.	227	Boyle vs. Manice, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Nos.		Nos.	
22	Lee vs. Sellers.	48	Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr., &c.
36	Adams vs. De Forest.	50	Packer vs. Mayer.

The General Call begins at No. 62. Morange vs. Wheeler.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2558	Deane vs. Rider.	3020	Rosswog vs. Seymour.
1964	Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Ins. Co.	2632	Gonzales, Adm'x. &c., vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.
2998	Bertram vs. Lang et al.		
3096	Badger vs. Simpson.	2978	Bishop vs. Jackson et al.
3130	Preg vs. Rasher.		
3134	Davies et al. vs. Mathews et al.	2984	Walsh vs. Bensen et al.
		3110	Johnson vs. Huber.
2918	Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.	3038	McDonegal vs. Van Tassell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
186	Day vs. Deans.	157	Stebbins vs. Bishop.
	Walker vs. McCulley.	73	Block vs. Schlecht.
176	Spingarn vs. Scott.	125	Dolan vs. O'Brien.
182	Delest vs. Jay.		Dahlman vs. Eldridge.
138	Kerns vs. Duffy.		Bolte vs. Kuphal.
27	Bowman vs. Glen Cove Starch Co.	189	Hills vs. The Bennehoff Run Petroleum Co.
162	Gavitt vs. Christie.	170	Frank vs. Huebner.
92	Goldthwait vs. Van Ankin.	191	English vs. Franklin.
		192	Tremble vs. Ryan.
143	Warburton vs. Shupe.	193	De Camp vs. Heather.
156	Cook vs. Bishop.		

Admiralty—Collision—Standing of the Insurer in Court as Libellant—Must He First Show the Interest of the Insured and Abandonment or Payment of Loss Before Filing His Libel?—Evidence.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nathan Bradley, Appellant, vs. The Corn Exchange Inland Navigation Fire and Insurance Company.

This is a cause of collision commenced by the Corn Exchange Company against the proceeds of the sale of the schooner *Harriet Ross*, by libel filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. The collision was with the schooner *Flora Watson*, on Lake Ontario, in 1862. The libel claimed that the *Watson* was navigating with good look-out, good light, and that when she was a few miles off the Niagara light, and about 12 miles from Canada, she was run foul of by the *Harriet Ross*, which struck her on the starboard side, thereby sinking her. The answer averred that the collision occurred on the day preceding that alleged in the libel, denied all fault on the part of the *Ross*, and alleged that the collision occurred in consequence of want of proper light and look-out on the *Watson*, and from her neglect and carelessness. It is also alleged that when the vessels were in such position as to make collision imminent, the *Ross* put her helm hard down and did her utmost to avoid the catastrophe.

The libelant was the underwriter of the hull and cargo of the *Watson*, and subsequently paid the full amount of loss sustained. The decree was for the libelant, and the respondent appealed to this Court, contending that the *Watson* had the wind free, was going off large, and it was her duty to avoid the *Ross*. The rule in such case is undoubted, that "if two vessels are approaching each other on converging courses, one having the wind two points free, and the other close hauled, and a collision occurs, the burden is on the former to show that all possible care and skill were used on her part, and that the collision was the fault of the other vessel, or was inevitable. Besides, the proof is positive that if there had been a proper lookout on the *Watson*, he could have seen the *Ross*, if not her light, a half mile off, and therefore she could have certainly avoided the latter, and prevented the collision, and as she did not she must be liable for the collision.

There is only the report of a Commissioner, which is not evidence, that the libelant had any interest in the property. It thus appears that he insured certain sums upon the cargo and hull of the *Watson*, but it nowhere appears that the parties insured had any interest in the property, or that the libelant was made liable to pay for the loss by the collision, or that there was any abandonment or payment of the loss before the filing of the libel. With such defect of proof, the libelant cannot recover. The insurer having no interest, the party subrogated stands in the same position. The libelant, therefore, simply appears as an insurer; and if he paid the amount of insurance, it does not appear that he was liable to make the payment, or that the payment was other than a voluntary one.

The appellee responds that there is no exception to the Commissioner's report of the damages suffered by the libelant, and the point of insufficiency of proof should have been made at the time. If there is evidence not contained in the record, the defect is the appellant's.

George B. Hibbard for appellant; Richard Rae opposed.

Collector's Suit—Duty on Gambia.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

Henry Hallet vs. Henry A. Smythe.—This was an action brought against the defendant, as Collector, to recover back an amount of duties exacted by him on a quantity of gambia imported by the plaintiff in May, 1866, on board the bark *Frits & Anton*. The Collector claimed that it was liable to pay a duty of ten per cent. The plaintiff, claiming that it was free of duty, paid the ten per cent. under protest, and brought this suit to recover it back.

The Tariff Act of March, 1861, provided that certain articles should be imported free of duty, specifying among them terra japonica and catechu or cutch, while the act of July, 1862, imposed a duty of ten per cent. on "catechu or cutch," making no mention of terra japonica.

The plaintiff claimed that gambia is the same thing as terra japonica, while the Government claimed that it was included in the name of cutch.

On the trial the plaintiff called several witnesses, who testified that gambia was terra japonica, and was not cutch, and there seeming to be no substantial conflict of testimony on that point, the Judge ordered a verdict for $913 11, the whole amount claimed.

For plaintiff, A. R. Culver; for defendant, District-Attorney Courtney.

Important to Shipping Men—Maritime Lien—Insolvent Owner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Youngfall vs. The Steamer James Guy.—BENEDICT, J.—This is an action brought to recover of the steamer *James Guy* the sum of $2,534, being the amount of a bill of repairs put on that vessel in July, 1866. No question is raised as to the performing of the work or the correctness of the amount charged. The sole controversy is whether the facts establish a lien upon the vessel. It appears in evidence that the work in question was ordered by Geo. Olney, in Baltimore, where both Olney and the vessel were at the time, Olney was the owner of the boat, and a resident of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y. The vessel is conceded to have been foreign to the port of Baltimore. The work was commenced on the 17th of July, and soon after it was completed the vessel left Baltimore, and has never since returned. In April following she came to this port, having shortly before been transferred by Olney to his son-in-law, who is the claimant in this action, and who, as I understand the evidence, must be held chargeable with a knowledge of the existence of this demand at the time he took the title. The work was necessary for the vessel in her then business. Its character shows this, and the fact that the owner himself, being then present, directed the work, also establishes this. One test of necessity is whether a prudent owner would sanction the expenditure. (The Alexander, 1 W. Rob., 362.) The work was, moreover, done upon the credit of the vessel and not upon the exclusive personal credit of Olney. Upon this point the testimony of the libelant is positive. He is supported by the circumstances that the work was at the time charged to the boat and not to Olney on the bills. Olney, the owner, knew that it was so charged, for he received, without objection, the bills made out against the boat, and two time drafts, which he gave for the amount, contained the words "charge to account of steamer *James Guy*." Circumstances like these have repeatedly been held sufficient to show an agreement based upon the credit of the vessel. Furthermore, Olney himself, when examined, does not undertake to deny the statement of the libelant that the credit of the vessel was relied on, and nowhere says that the work was contracted solely upon his personal responsibility. It is indeed true that he says time was stipulated for, and time drafts taken for the amount, but that does not show or tend to show that the responsibility of the vessel was not looked to when the debt was contracted and the credit of the vessel made a part of the agreement. Time is the very foundation and reason of a maritime lien upon a vessel. The maritime law gives the lien in order that the material man may give time and so the vessel proceed to make voyages and earn freight to pay her bills, (the *Nestor*, 1 Sum., p. 84,) and provision for the credit of the vessel and for delay of payment are not only not inconsistent with each other, but the latter feature tends somewhat to show the existence of the former in the agreement. The evidence here, if it be not sufficient to warrant finding an express hypothecation of the vessel as security, shows very satisfactorily to me that the responsibility of the boat for the bill has a feature in the transaction recognized by both parties at the time of contracting the debt, and this being so, according to the general maritime law as I understand it, a lien was created which a Court of Admiralty is bound to enforce, and such, it is conceded, would have been the law of this case previous to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Pratt *vs.* Read; but it is contended that according to the ruling in that case this libel must be dismissed for the reason that it has not been made to appear that at the time of making the agreement in question Olney, the ship-owner, was without credit in Baltimore. Now, with the most sincere desire to give to this and all other decisions of the Appellates Court there full force and effect as the authoritative guides of the Courts below, I find it difficult to consider the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed as deciding more than this: that when the circumstances of the case are such as to raise a presumption that there was no necessity for an implied hypothecation, it then becomes incumbent on the libelant to show a necessity for a credit. But whether such be or be not the true construction to put upon the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed, I am quite confident that no such sweeping construction as is here contended for should be given to it. The claim now is that under that decision, no matter how insolvent in point of fact the ship-owner may be, and no matter how devoid of credit he may be in the place of his residence, and no matter what other circumstances attend the contracting of the debt, no implied lien for supplies can ever be held established in the absence of proof that the ship-owner was without personal credit at the time and place of incurring the debt. Now, the opinion itself, delivered in the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed, seems to me to indicate that such could not have been the understanding of the Court; for if such be the law intended to be declared, it is conceded that it is contrary to the whole current of former decisions upon the subject, but the opinion contains no intimation of an intention to disturb the adjudged cases. Moreover, the case of the *Alexander*, cited in the opinion in support of the decision, is adverse to such a view of the law, and the facts of the case before the Court called for no such determination. Such a doctrine would have the effect to enable a ship-owner to take advantage of a frudulent credit, temporarily established in a strange community, to deprive material men of that security which, under the real facts of the case, the maritime law, looking to the interests of commerce and on considerations affecting public policy, has always given and which they supposed they had. And such is the effect sought here. Olney, the owner of this vessel, who contracted the debt in question, was in fact a bankrupt. In the place of his residence he was and had been for years notoriously insolvent. Over thirty judgments rendered within the past ten years stand recorded against him in Brooklyn. He was at the time in question so destitute of money that his hotel bill, due on his leaving Baltimore, was left partly unpaid. Any personal credit which he might have been able to acquire in Baltimore was wholly fictitious, based upon a concealment of his real position, and at once to be dissipated upon a declaration of the truth. Can such a credit, assuming it to have been proved in this case, in justice to the parties or to the community be availed of by him as a defence to an action like this? I cannot think that the general language of some parts of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed can, with justice to that Court, be separated from the facts of the case before it and put forth as decisive of this case. My opinion, on the contrary, is that when the libelant here proved, as he did beyond dispute, that Olney, the ship-owner, was in fact bankrupt, without money, he sufficiently proved a necessity for the credit of the vessel, and this I believe to be in accordance with the late decision of Judge Shipman in the case of the *Neversink*, and with the decision of Judge Sprague in the case of the *Sea Lark*, (1 Sprague, 571.) The result, then, is that the libelant has a subsisting lien upon this vessel, unless it was waived by the taking of two time drafts for the amount—one at sixty and the other at ninety days. Here the burden is upon the claimant to show that the libelant agreed to receive the drafts in lieu of and in place of the original claim. (The *St. Lawrence*, 1 Black 532.) The drafts were drawn by Olney upon himself and gave no additional security, and I find no evidence in the case which will warrant the conclusion that the libelant intended by taking them to change the character of the demand from an account against the vessel to an account against Olney personally. Nor do I consider that the fact that one of these drafts had not matured at the commencement of this suit can be available in reducing the amount of the decree. Both drafts are now due and both unpaid, and both are surrendered in Court. All the delay of payment agreed on has been obtained and both drafts been surrendered. I see no reason why the decree should not be for the whole bill. My determination, therefore, is that, under the facts of this case, a lien is established in favor of the libelant for the amount claimed, and while it is a satisfaction to me to feel that not only the law, but the justice of the case requires such determination, it is also satisfactory to know that the amount of the claim is sufficient to enable appeal to be taken to an appellate court, where any error I may have committed can be promptly corrected. Let a decree be entered for the amount of the bill, with interest.

For libelant, Messrs. Emerson and Goodrich; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Important to Shippers and Ship-Owners.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Clerke, J.

N. B. Goddard vs. Charles Mallory.—In this case the plaintiff, who is a resident of South Carolina, about the 1st November, 1865, purchased of S. F. Johnson & Co., of New-York, a bill of goods which he directed them to ship by steamer to Wilmington. At that time the steamers *Euterpe* and *Twilight*, owned by the defendant, were running in the Wilmington line of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, and were advertised by that Company as sailing on alternate Saturdays, the *Euterpe* being advertised for the 4th of November. On that day S. F. Johnson & Co. caused the goods purchased by the plaintiff to be delivered at the pier of the line, the carman tendering to a clerk on the wharf a receipt for the goods as shipped by the *Euterpe*, which was signed. It was then presented at the office of the line on the same day, and a clerk in the office signed and delivered to the carman a regular bill of lading for the goods, describing them as shipped by the *Euterpe* and deliverable at Wilmington. The *Euterpe*, however, having been delayed on her previous trip to Wilmington, did not reach New-York on her return till the morning of the 4th of November, and could not therefore sail for Wilmington on that day, as advertised. The trip of the 4th of November consequently fell through, and the goods received for it were held over and put on board the *Twilight*, the next vessel in turn, which sailed on the following Saturday, Nov. 11. The *Twilight* met with disaster on her voyage, and was lost by the perils of the sea, together with her cargo, including plaintiff's goods. These goods had been insured by the shippers as being on board the *Euterpe*. This action was brought against the defendant as the owner of the *Euterpe* for the value of the goods lost, on the ground that they had been shipped by another vessel than that named in the bill of lading. At the close of the plaintiff's case, a motion for a nonsuit was made on behalf of the defendant, and fully argued by counsel on both sides. The Court granted the motion, deciding that when goods are delivered at the general wharf of a line of vessels, to be shipped to a certain port, it is sufficient if they are shipped by the first vessel of the line that sails; that a mere receiving-clerk upon the wharf has not, as such, authority to make a contract to send them by a particular vessel of the line; and that in this case the clerk who signed the bill of lading had no right to deliver it as a contract to carry the goods by the *Euterpe*. As the case involves several important questions of law, and as other suits are pending, brought by owners of the cargo lost by the *Twilight*, which was to have gone by the *Euterpe*, an appeal will probably be taken.

Scudder & Carter for plaintiff; Owen, Gray & Owen, and S. P. Nash, for defendants.

The Chattel Mortgage Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Barbour.

Ellen H. Kennedy vs. John B. Simpson and Another.—In this case, reported yesterday, the motion for a nonsuit was renewed by defendants' counsel, on the ground that there was no proof of identity between the goods pawned by Mrs. Hodgson with defendants and those mortgaged by her to plaintiff; and on the further ground that by the express terms of the mortgage plaintiff was not to be entitled to the possession of the goods until a demand for the payment of the money mentioned therein had been made and refused, and that there was no proof that such a demand had been made.

The Court decided to allow the question of identity to go to the Jury, and denied the motion.

No evidence was introduced on the part of the defence, and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $267.

A stay of proceedings was granted to allow defendants' counsel to take the case to General Term on questions of law.

S. W. Dickerson for plaintiff; H. E. Farnsworth for defendants.

At the conclusion of this case Judge BARBOUR adjourned the Court for the Term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 19.

By Justice Leonard.

G. W. Burnham *vs.* R. E. Mount, Jr., et al.; the costs and allowance must be granted. Francis Boucher *vs.* Frederick J. de St. Ours; motion granted with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

By Judge Cardoso.

Chas. Dougherty *vs.* Patrick Duff; case settled. Jas. B. Burgess *vs.* The Bank of North America; case settled.

The Murder of Henry Schlosser.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of Charles B. Manuel *alias* "Bummer Charley" for the murder of Henry Schlosser, at No. 46 Thompson-street, on the 29th of December last, was continued yesterday.

The defence called Frank Lang, colored, who testified that at the time of the occurrence, on the 29th of December last, he was on the sidewalk and saw deceased have his hand uplifted with a hammer in it; he saw the prisoner in the shoe-shop, but did not see any white man besides the deceased; deceased also held something in his other hand which glittered like a knife.

Cross-examined—Was a waiter in the Metropolitan Hotel; had no employment for three months; doing jobs about Fulton Market; could not tell for whom he had worked in the market.

Mr. Hutchings—Were you ever in the Penitentiary?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. Hutchings—Were you ever in State Prison?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. Hutchings—Were you ever arrested for stealing?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. Hutchings—Have you been arrested more than once for stealing?

Witness—Yes.

Dr. Alfred Powell testified that six weeks after the prisoner was in the Tombs, he examined his head, and found a scar such as might have been made by a hammer such as the one shown; the scar might have been three months old.

Mr. Hutchings called Officers Field and Pickett, who testified that when they arrested the prisoner he had no scars nor scratches about his person.

Mr. C. A. L. Goldey, of counsel for the prisoner, then summed up the case in a lucid and eloquent address to the Jury.

Mr. Hutchings then spoke on behalf of the people at some length, giving a graphic sketch of the manner in which the murder had been committed, and examining the testimony of the witnesses with a care which indicated a thorough study of the case.

The Judge then charged the Jury, and pointed out to them the law by which they were to decide the case.

The Jury then retired, and after being out about half an hour, returned to the Court and rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

The prisoner did not appear to be at all concerned about the verdict.

The Court remanded him for sentence.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people, and Mr. George M. Curtis and Mr. C. A. L. Goldey for the defence.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Jas. Hammond; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Felix Honore, Ernest Lefevre; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Jas. Hart; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* August Bolte; assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Julius Beliner; assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Hugh O'Rourke; assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Edward McCabe; assault and battery.

The People *vs.* John Farley; assault and battery.

The People *vs.* John Moore, Wm. Brookes; burglary.

The People *vs.* Henry Wheeler, Wm. Simpson; burglary.

The People *vs.* Michael Brophy, J. McGinnis, E. Kennedy; burglary.

The People *vs.* Irving Ryan; burglary.

The People *vs.* Oscar Koch, G. H. Miller, Mary Yeaser; burglary.

The People *vs.* Maggie Smith; robbery first degree.

The People *vs.* Wolf Holzrasser; receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* Wm. B. Mercein, Wm. D. Putnam; counterfeiting trade mark.

The People *vs.* Susan Connors; grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 20, 1867.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110¼	20 U. S. Ex. Co........	60½
1,000 do.......Small	109¾	10 Quick. Min. Co......	39
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111¾	100 Cum. Coal Pr........	33
5,000 do............	111¾	400 At. Mail St. C.......	100
13,000 do............	111¾	20 Pac. Mail...........	137
500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	108¼	100 do............	136⅝
165,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109	1200 do............	136
10,000 do............	109⅛	950 do............	135
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65		1200 do............	134
New issue.........	106⅛	1500 do............	134⅞
		600 do............	135
8,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		250 do......2d call	137
New issue.........	106	100 do............	137⅛
30,000 do............	106⅛	100 do............	138
10,000 do............	106	115 do............	138
2,000 do............	106⅛	800 N. Y. Cen. R. R...	101⅛
1,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	101¾	300 do.........b30	101⅜
10,000 do............	101⅛	100 do............	101⅜
3,200 Tr.Notes,7 3-10s,		600 do.......2d call	101⅜
First Ser......S'll	105⅞	300 do............	101⅜
9,000 do............	105⅞	200 Erie R............	55⅛
1,000 do.....2d Ser.	105⅞	600 do............	55⅛
2,000 do............	105⅞	100 do.......2d call	55⅛
4,000 do.....3d Ser.	105⅞	200 Reading R.........	103⅜
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s,		200 Mich. S. & N. I......	72⅛
W. L..............	95	100 do..........b10	72⅛
10,000 Mo. 6s, issued to		500 do............	72⅛
Pacific R.........	93	100 Panama R............	261
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	66⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts.......	79⅞
9,000 do........New	65⅛	100 Chi. & N. W..........	35⅛
10,000 do............	66⅛	100 do............	[illegible]
800 Ill. Cen. Bo.........	101	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf...	64⅛
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	98	200 do............	64⅛
5,000 Pitts.F.W.& C.3d	94	2000 do.......2d call	64⅛
8,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s..	96⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.....b10	96⅛
2,000 Hud. R. 1st M...	101	100 do...........blc	96⅛
40 Bk. State of N.Y..	106⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.....	95½
20 Fourth N. Bk......	104	100 do............	95⅛
100 Central Coal Co...	44	45 Chic. B. & Q. R....	130
200 Wilkesbarre Coal..	38	25 do............	130¼
200 West. U. Tel......	42⅛	100 Chic. & Alt.......	114½
400 do............	42⅛	50 Mil. & St. P. R....	59
600 do............	42½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr...	58
200 do.........b10	42	200 Mar. & C. 1st P....	25
50 do......2d call	42½		
7 Amer. Ex. Co.......	58½	3,000 Missouri 6s.......	92⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110⅛	1,000 Chi. & Alt.1st M.	99
65,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111⅛	100 Mar. Pref..........	23
10,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s		100 Pac. M. S. Co.....	138
First Ser..........	105⅛	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf...	64⅛
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	101⅛	25 Chic. & Alton......	115

SECOND BOARD.

15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	112	100 Pac. M. St. Co.....	138
15,000 do............	111⅛	800 do............	135
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		100 do.........b30	135
New Issue.........	106⅛	25 do............	134⅛
17,000 do............	106⅛	800 do............	134
7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106⅛	1050 do............	133½
20,000 do............	109	100 do......2d call	132½
9,500 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s,		100 do.........b30	132½
First Ser.........	106	200 N. Y. Cen........	101½
5,000 Mo.6s, Pacific R.		18 Erie R............	56
Issue.............	93	100 do............	55⅛
20,000 Tenn. 6s, N....	65⅛	100 do.........b30	55⅛
2,000 N.Car.St.6s...x-c	92½	100 Hud. R. R......s60	131
10,000 Ohio & M. C....	24½	100 do.........b60	132
5,000 Chi. & Al. In. B.	90	400 Reading R.........	103⅝
10 Adams Ex. Co.......	57	300 do............	104
300 At. M. S. Co.......	100	100 Mich. S. & N. I....	72⅛
100 do............	100	600 Clev. & Pitts.....	79⅛
100 Mar. Pref.........	23¼	200 Chic. & N. W......	35⅛
200 West. U. Tel......	42½	200 do............	35⅛
50 Chic. & R. I.......	97	1500 Chic. & N.W.Pref.	64⅛
500 do..........s30	96¾	200 Clev. & Tol.......	118
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	58		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Mariposa Pref.....	22⅛	100 Pac. Mail.......b10	136
100 do..........s30	22⅛	300 West. U. Tel......c	42⅛
200 do...........b3	22⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....c	80
100 N. Y. Central.....	100⅞	200 do...........s3	79⅛
500 do............	101	1300 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	64⅛
300 do...........s3	101	200 do............	64⅛
200 do............	101⅛	300 do...........s3	64⅛
1200 Erie Railroad.....	55⅛	100 do...........b3	64⅛
800 do............c	55⅛	100 Chic., R. I. & P....	96⅛
500 do...........b3	55⅛	500 do............	96⅛
1100 do...........s3	55½	100 do...........b3	96⅛
800 do............	55⅛	300 do............	96⅛
200 Reading R.........	103⅛	500 do............	96⅛
100 do............c	103⅛	100 do............c	96⅛
500 M. S. & N. I......	72⅛	200 do...........s3	96
200 do............c	72⅛	500 Chi. & N. W......	35
1200 do............	72⅛	100 do..........s30	35⅛
300 do............c	72⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.....c	95⅛
400 do...........s3	72⅛	300 do............	95⅛
400 do...........s3	72⅛	200 do............	95⅛
200 do...........s3	72⅛	300 do...........s5	95⅛
200 do............	72⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co......s30	46	300 Reading R.......b3	103⅛
100 do............	46	100 M. S. & N. I......	72⅛
300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	137⅛	200 do............	72⅛
300 do............	137	100 do...........s0	72⅛
200 do............	136⅛	300 do............	72⅛
100 At. M. S. S. Co.b15	100	200 Chi., R. I. & P....	96⅛
200 do............	100	100 do..........s30	96⅛
200 West. U. Tel......	42⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.....	95⅛
100 do..........s10	42⅛	300 Chic. & N. W.....s6	35⅛
100 do..........s15	42⅛	300 do............	35⅛
600 N.Y. Cen. R.......	101⅛	800 Chi. & N. W.Pf....	64⅛
400 Erie R............	55⅛	400 do............	64⅛
200 do...........b3	55⅛	400 do...........b3	64⅛
100 do..........b10	55⅛	100 do...........b3	64⅛
200 do..........s10	55⅛	400 do..........s60	64⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mar. Min. Pref....	23⅛	100 Hudson R.......b60	132
100 do..........s40	23⅛	500 Reading R.......b3	104
100 Pacific Mail S.S.Co	132	100 M. S. & N. I. R....	72⅛
100 do............	131	100 do............	72⅛
100 do............	131½	100 Chi., R. I. & P...b3	97
100 West. U. Tel......	42⅛	100 do............	97⅛
300 do............	42	100 do............	97
100 do...........b3	41⅛	100 C. & N. W.......s3	35⅛
600 N. Y. Cen.........	101⅛	200 do............	35⅛
500 Erie Railroad...b10	55⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf	64⅛
600 do............	55⅛	1200 P., Ft. W. & C....	96⅛

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the forenoon were steady at 136⅞@136⅜, but suddenly rallied after 1 o'clock to 137@137⅛ ₽ cent. The Customs demand continues active, and this, with the firmness in exchange, and the unsettled political situation at Washington will probably account for the ⅛@⅜ ₽ cent. rise to-day. The speculators for the *Bull* account in the Gold Room are able, for the moment, to lend their Gold free of interest. Bills on London, 60 day's sight, closed for the *Australasian* this morning at 108⅞@109 ₽ cent. for prime, standard names, and 108⅜@108⅝ for Southern and other Banks and Bankers. Short sight Bills drawn against United States 5-20s and other objects are quoted 109⅜@109½ ₽ cent.

The rapid advance of Monday and Tuesday in the Public Funds of 1862 brought forward more sellers early in the day, both for cash and on *short* account, and the price receded to 111⅝@111½ ₽ cent., but the demand soon ran ahead of the supply at these figures, and on the Cable news of 74⅛ in London, the sales ran up in the afternoon to 112@111⅞ ₽ cent. The May and November 1865s, 109@109⅛, and the January and July, (new Consolidated,) 106@106⅛ ₽ cent. The 7.30s were a small fraction weaker than yesterday. There was a large Office business in all the Public Funds with the great dealers on Wall-street, notwithstanding the snow-storm, which made the general movement in the street anything but comfortable.

The unexpected reduction of the quarterly dividend of the Pacific Mail Company from 5 down to 3 ₽ cent., and a resulting fall of 20 ₽ cent. from yesterday's sales of the Stock, had an unfavorable effect on the general Share market early in the day, assisted to some extent by the reference of the Compound Interest and Loan Certificate Bill in the House of Representatives. The latter, however, is not deemed conclusive of the final disposition of the question, nor has the question disturbed the Money market. The Railway speculation soon recovered from the Pacific Mail affair, and in the afternoon prices returned to about the quotations of last night, and, as on Monday and Tuesday, the temper of the market appeared to be less decidedly bearish than last week, with some inclination to accept present prices and the acknowledged heavy *short* interest as a fair basis for at least a moderate upward speculation. The active business in the New-York and Western Roads is gradually showing more elasticity.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds firm and active; the Gold Room also firm; Exchange in moderate demand; Money 5@6 ₽ cent. on Government security, and 6@7 ₽ cent. on other collateral, the lending to-day chiefly on Governments:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s........	101¾	101⅝	Northwest........	35⅝	35¾
U. S. 5-20s.........	111⅞	111⅞	N. West Pref....	65½	64¼
U. S. 7.30s.........	106⅛	106	Rock Island......	97	97¼
N. Y. Central....	101½	101¾	Fort Wayne.......	96	96¼
Erie..............	55⅝	56⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	33⅛	33
Hudson............	130	131	Quicksilver......	39½	39½
Reading...........	104	104⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	43⅛	42
Mich. Southern..	72⅞	72⅝	Mariposa Pref...	23⅞	23
Illinois Central.	115½	115½	Ohio Certificates	25	24½
Pittsburgh.......	80⅛	80	American Gold.	136⅞	137⅛
Tennessee 6s.....	66⅝	66½	Bills on London.	108⅞	108⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent., 1867...........	134	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss....	106½
6 ₽ cent. cou., 1868.....	131	5-20 cou., 1871...........	108
6 ₽ cent. reg'd, 1881....	110¼	5 ₽ cent. reg'd, 1874....	102
500 & 1,000, 1881........	110⅞	5 ₽ cent. cou., 1874.....	102
5-20 registered, 1862....	107½	End. coupon, 1874.........	102
5-20 coupon small........	110	10-40 registered..........	97⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000.........	111⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000.........	101⅝
5-20 registered, 1864....	107½	7 3-10, 1st series........	105⅞
5-20, 500 & 1000.........	108⅛	7 3-10, 2d series.........	105⅝
5-20 registered, 1865....	108	7 3-10, 3d series.........	105⅝
5-20, 500 & 1,000........	109		

And the following bids for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan..........	132	Metropolitan	123
Union..............	115	People's............	125
America............	132½	Market..............	112
Merchants' Exch'ge..	105	Nassau..............	108
State of New-York...	106	Shoe and Leather...	110
Commerce...........	112	Corn Exchange......	116
Ocean..............	101½	Continental........	102
American Exchange..	115	Commonwealth......	106
Pacific............	160	Central National....	108
Chatham............	140	Fourth National....	103⅞
Bank of N. America.	105		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	93	Chi. & N. W. In't B....	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B...	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est...	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n....	90	Lack. & West'n Bds....	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76........	103	Del. L. & W. 1st M.....	99½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	104	Del. L. & W. 2d M....	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76....	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M......	90
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879...	102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex..	89
Erie 7s, 3d mort.. 1883.	102	Tol. & W. 2d M........	77½
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880..	90	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	69½
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888.	89	Gal. & Chic., Ext.....	97
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.....	97½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869.	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.....	100
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f.'85.	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875..	98	N. J. Central 1st M....	100¼
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867..	98	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72..	101	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.2d M..	93
Harlem 3d mort., '68....	98	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.3d M.	85
Chi., B.&Q.8 ₽ ct.1st M.	110¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M.....	92
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M....	91½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con....	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line,'68	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort...	86
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd7 ₽c.	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M.......	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1875....	106	Chi. & Alton Inc......	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	75
Alton & T.H. 2d M. pfd	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st M...	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	95

The flourishing young City of Dubuque, in Iowa, undertook some years ago to traverse the validity of certain Bonds issued for Railway building, and on which the Corporation were sued. The result was that the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion which has since become a precedent of the highest authority—GELPCKE *vs.* City of Dubuque—pronounced the obligation not only valid but binding upon the whole property of the City. We now learn that the Corporation authorities are endeavoring to settle their debt by a composition of 25 cents on the dollar, not in cash but by a new obligation. Our correspondent, on the subject, sends us the following reply from the Attorney of one of our New-York City claimants, to this rather extraordinary proposition. It is addressed to Mr. S. D. RANDALL, an agent or trustee of the City of Dubuque:

DEAR SIR: In a letter received from His Honor the Mayor of your City, I am informed that you propose to pay my clients and others 25 per cent. *in new bonds* on the principal of bonds held by us and issued by Dubuque for account of Dubuque and Western Railroad. I am also respectfully referred to you by His Honor as having charge for the city of settling claims similar to our own on above basis. A pleasant writer of the present age introduces into one of his books a character called "Micawber," who had the happy faculty of paying his creditors whenever they became pressing by giving new notes. The joke was regarded so excellent that the poor devil escaped the debtor's prison several times by it; but "Micawber" always paid with his new notes principal and interest. It seems the "Gate City" has improved on "Micawber" and proposes to give its notes for only 25 per cent. of principal. In all seriousness it seems to me the Iowa Metropolis is making merry at its creditors who fairly and honestly advanced the cash to promote her great improvements. My clients do not find it convenient to accept the invitation tendered them. E. R. M.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18.

The following is the full statement of estimated outstanding Compound Interest Notes and interest due thereon to date of maturity, read in the Senate a few days since by Mr. SHERMAN:

Date of issue.	Estimated outstanding.	Interest at maturity.	Date of maturity.
June 10, 1864	$6,030,000	$1,164,313 78	June 10, 1867
July 15, 1864	17,500,000	3,395,915 19	July 15, 1867
Aug. 15, 1864	39,265,000	7,619,463 42	Aug. 15, 1867
Oct. 15, 1864	17,400,000	3,376,406 96	Oct. 15, 1867
Dec. 15, 1864	19,500,000	3,784,019 78	Dec. 15, 1867
Total.......	99,665,000	19,340 121 13	
May 15, 1865	19,499,640	3,783 949 92	May 15, 1868
Aug. 1, 1865	12,500,000	2,425,653 71	Aug. 1, 1868
Sept. 1, 1865	6,400,000	1,241,934 71	Sept. 1, 1868
Sept. 15, 1865	2,100,000	388,104 59	Sept. 15, 1868
Oct. 1, 1865	2,000,000	388,104 59	Oct. 1, 1868
Oct. 16, 1865	1,000,000	194,052 30	Oct. 16, 1868
Total......	$143,064,640	$27,761,921 95	

The following is a statement showing the balance of coin and currency, and places where held, subject to draft of Treasurer of the United States, from the account as made up to Feb. 8, 1867:

	Date of return.	Coin.	Currency.
Washington	Feb. 1,	$2,851,780	$901,590
Boston	Feb. 1,	7,988,610	1,176,611
New-York	Feb. 1,	75,419,503	15,309,373
Philadelphia	Feb. 1,	2,332,968	663,207
St. Louis	Feb. 1,	554,478	....
San Francisco	Jan. 5,	612,338	....
New-Orleans	Jan. 19,	230,976	129,746
Charleston	Jan. 26,	8,847	137,652
Denver City	Jan. 19,	7,051	....
Baltimore	Feb. 1,	1,262,343	9,553
Buffalo	Feb. 1,	36,735	15,208
Cincinnati	Feb. 1,	525,176	872,866
Louisville	Feb. 1,	67,183	148,796
Pittsburgh	Feb. 1,	19,921	86,748
Chicago	Feb. 1,	....	266,930
St. Paul	Feb. 1,	19,882	12,246
Santa Fé	Jan. 12,	1,750	26,649
Omaha	....	10	8
Olympia	Nov. 30,	775	....
Oregon City	Dec. 8,	470	112,386
Mobile	Jan. 19,	82,701	....
Little Rock	Jan. 19,	....	12,280
National Banks	Feb. 1,	....	26,845,060
Assay office of the U. S., New-York	....	3,452,513	....
Mint of the U. S., Philadelphia	....	744,654	....
Mint of the U. S., San Francisco	....	1,236,600	....
Mint of the U. S., Denver City	....	3,100	....
Total		$97,458,773	$46,726,919
Items in suspense		72,265	1,003,880
Balances proper		$97,386,508	$45,723,039

Mr. EDWARD A. DRAKE, for some time past and at present with Messrs. DRAKE BROTHERS, has been admitted to membership at the regular New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Annual Report of the Reading Company for 1866, in all its details, has been published in pamphlet form, and can be had by shareholders on application at the Farmers' Trust Office, Exchange-place and William-street. We have heretofore published an abstract of the business and dividends of the road for the year. We now present the following figores from the general balance sheet of the Company. The resulting surplus was, at the close of the year, equal to 13 ₽ cent. on the capital, of which only 5 ₽ cent. was divided in January, 1867, leaving 8 ₽ cent. guarantee for the continued regular half-yearly dividends of 5 ₽ cent. in July next and in January, 1868:

Cost of road, equipment, &c		$29,929,440
Cash on hand		1,874,941
Accounts receivable	$2,956,148	
Less accounts payable	2,182,981—	773,167
Total		$32,577,547
Capital stock	$22,937,867	
Funded debt	6,084,300	
Real estate mortgages	635,262—	29,657,429
Undivided surplus		$2,920,118

We have been requested to call attention to the notice addressed to the public through our advertising columns, by a number of the former stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 30 Wall-street, in regard to funding or exchanging United States 7.30s for the Consolidated 5-20s.

Protection to Traders in Gold.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Since it seems to be agreed that the present Congress will devote itself almost exclusively to the promotion of special interests, and since everything that human ingenuity can devise in the form of increased impost duties has been already accomplished, I would now call the attention of our legislative Solons to a most industrious and philanthropic class who are at the present moment in more danger, and are calling more piteously for aid than any other I know of, not even excepting the iron interest. I refer to the gold speculators.

It is pretty well known in Wall-street that for thirty days past a ring, including some members of Congress, have been buying gold for a rise, fully expecting that, when certain bills should pass Congress, they could sell out to the public at a handsome profit. Now, the bills have passed, and to the profound disgust of the ring, the public did not take the bait. It is clear that something else must be done, and quickly. Cannot Congress pass a resolution prohibiting the sale of gold by the Treasury? Cannot they stop contraction and substitute Legal-tenders for National Bank Notes, or even issue an additional hundred million? I hold that the men who deal in gold have as much right to special favors at the expense of the public as those who deal in wool, or iron, or wood screws. Who will dare deny it?

I acknowledge frankly that the facts of the situation are very much against an advance in gold, and are strongly tending toward a heavy decline. Interest is only three per cent. in Europe, and there is no demand for gold anywhere. Every financ al centre in the world has more than it can use to advantage, just as they seem to have of woolen goods and wooden screws. True, our people are pursuing a system of rigid economy, (I mean the great body of the people;) more rigid than has been known since the year 1861, when we imported gold the whole year.

These very facts, however, only render it the more imperatively necessary that something should be done at once to save the gold interest from ruin. The parties in interest are laboring earnestly in the good cause, but without aid from Congress it will be all in vain.

It is well enough for the moment, to tell the people, as is done every day, that there will soon be a great demand for gold from the tourists to the Paris Exposition. After a little reflection, the people will begin to see that the bad times will reduce travel more than the Exposition will increase it; that the present system of forced economy will save more in a month than all the tourists will spend during the whole Summer, and that immigrants from Europe will bring far more gold here than the tourists will take away.

It has been stated and repeated, again and again, that there are six hundred millions of American securities in Europe which might come back on us at any moment; but we cannot successfully conceal the fact that Europe is constantly crying for more; and, though Europe has hitherto looked to our gold market as the barometer of our national credit, they may any moment discover that there is no connection whatever between them. If this should unfortunately happen, Five-twenty bonds would jump up to par in London and Frankfort, and our whole valuable interest would be utterly ruined. Nor is this all. Half the mercantile community would be bankrupt from depreciation of values, or rather from appreciation of greenbacks.

Do please, Messrs. Editors, call the attention of Congress to this matter. If nothing else can be done, let them push forward the impeachment. We will try to get up Copperhead meetings to threaten resistance.

We will not wait until it is all over before selling, I can assure you. We tried this with the Military Bill, and what is the result? Every time we attempt to sell, down goes the market.

I know that the *Commercial* is a "Free Trader," but that is an abstract idea, whereas it is an act of practical benevolence to save from ruin a large number of your most deserving neighbors. GOLD.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

☞ TEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, issued for sewerage, engine-house, City Hall, &c., for sale by A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 2,719 bbls Flour, 100 bbls. and 1,965 bags Corn Meal, 3,200 bush. Corn, 2,430 bushels Oats, 580 bushels Malt, 1,664 bbls. Pork, 1,484 pkgs. Cut Meats, 759 pkgs. Lard, 870 pkgs. Beef, and 405 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet but steady at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 50@$12 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at previous prices, including Java at 24¾c.@25¼c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17¾c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15¼c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c., in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly dealt in at declining prices. Middlings 32c.@34c., chiefly within our range, ₽ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,070 bales, against receipts of 5,817 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	12,642
Receipts last week	25,345
Receipts preceding week	31,128
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	144,846
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	371,581
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	75,276
Exports since Sept. 1	188,623
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,096
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,306
Estimated stock on hand here	215,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	2,004,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	597,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	540.000

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been quoted steady to-day, but business has been on a very limited scale, partly owing to the storm. Sales since our last have been 5,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 95; common to good Extra State at $9 85@$10 85; good to choice do. do. at $10 85@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 60@$11 60 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 65	@ 9 95
Extra State	9 85	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 60	@11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 65	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@16 00

Southern Flour rules quiet at former rates. Sales since our last 340 bbls., at $10 15@$12 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 25@$16 for fair to choice extra do. ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite dull at $11 75@$14 50 for extra, ₽ bbl.; sales 145 bbls. Rye Flour continues plenty and depressed at from $6 75@$7 85 ₽ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in brisk request at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Sales 1,700 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $2 60@$3, chiefly within range, ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull to-day. The principal holders have been less eager to sell, and have been more firm in their views as to price. The demand, however, has been limited. Sales were confined to small lots, including No. 2 Spring at $2 25, and Amber State at $2 90 ₽ bushel. Corn has again declined about a cent a bushel, and has been in moderate demand at the decline, partly for export. Sales, since our last, 66,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 08, chiefly at $1 07@$1 07½ for mixed Western, in store, and $1 08½@$1 08¾ for do. afloat; $1 07@$1 11 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ₽ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Chicago, Milwaukee, and Cleveland at 55c.@58c., chiefly at 56c.@58c., and State at 65c.@67c. in store, ₽ bushel; sales of 28,500 bushels. Barley has been quiet at steady rates. Sales since our last 39,000 bushels at $1 20 for Canada West, free; 92c.@95c. for do., in bond, $1 05 for State, ₽ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull and heavy at $1 25@$1 30 ₽ bushel. Rye is in demand, but heavy; sales, 21,000 bushels, at $1 15 for Western, $1 20½ for Canadian, and $1 27@$1 28 for State, ₽ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate request at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 75 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c; also new foreign at 58c.@85c. ₽ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive at essentially unchanged rates. We quote: Ingot Copper at 27c.@28c. ₽ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $45@$46; Scotch Pig, $41@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$100 ₽ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 12½ ₽ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c.@6¾c., in gold, ₽ lb.; Straits Tin, 22c.@22½c., in gold, ₽ lb.; Banca Tin, 23c.@23½c., in gold, ₽ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@12c. ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 55c.@65c.; Cuba at 45c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@72c. ₽ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $4@$11 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Have been inquired for and held firmly, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 00@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 65c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@$1 38, for English and American, ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet to-day, from 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 27½c.@31c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46c.@47½c. for do., free, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request to-day, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,959 bbls., in lots, at $20 37@$20 90 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 81, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 62@$20 cash and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess, $16 62½@$17 for Prime; $19@$19 75 for Prime Mess, ₽ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, February and March, at $20 75@$20 87 ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request and firmer, at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13¼c. for Hams, ₽ lb. Sales 430 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy; sales 350 boxes, part at 10⅞c.@11c. for Short Rib; 11⅞c. for Short Clear; 10½c.@10⅞c. for Cumberland Cut, and 10½c. for Stafford Cut Middles ₽ lb. Lard is active and buoyant; sales since our last 1,870 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12¼c.@13c. for new, ₽ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are in more demand, at 9½c.@9¾c. for Western, and 9¾c.@10½c. for common to choice City ₽ lb. Beef is in fair request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 370 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet at from $32@$36 for India Mess, and $28@$32 for Prime Mess ₽ tierce; sales 250 tcs. Beef Hams are in less demand at $32@$35 ₽ bbl.; sales 195 bbls., part to arrive. Butter continues inactive at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ₽ lb. Cheese is quiet to-day, at 10c.@21c., ₽ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₽ lb.	40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₽ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₽ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₽ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₽ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₽ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ₽ lb.	27	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₽ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₽ lb.	30	@33
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₽ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb.	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	26	@28
Rolls, poor to good	23	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₽ lb.	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₽ lb.	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ₽ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₽ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₽ lb.	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ₽ lb.	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₽ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₽ lb.	15	@16

SUGARS—Are in less request, but stiffly held. Sales since our last 610 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝c.@12½c.; 540 boxes Havana, part at 10c.@11½c., and 7,950 bags Pernambuco, &c., at 10½c.@11⅛c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at from 13c.@15¼c.

STEARINE—Sales 82,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@12c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 185,000 lbs. at 11⅜c.@11½c.; also 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ₽ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₽ lb.; 25,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ₽ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with 22,000 bushels Barley at 7½d. ₽ bushel. For Irish ports direct, two vessels with Corn, at 5s. 3d. ₽ quarter.

Real Estate Sales—FEB. 20.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 7 York-st., 21x80	$9,150
Stable and lot No. 270 Mott-st., 20x58	4,800
Houses and lot No. 257 Avenue A, 24x69	12,450
Houses and lot No. 259 Avenue A, 24x69	12,100
Houses and lot No. 261 Avenue A, 24x69	12,000
1 lot north side 80th-st., 200 feet east of 12th-av., 25x102.2	850
2 lots adjoining, each 25x102.2, each	700
1 lot N. W. corner 6th-av. and 122d-st., 25.2x80	1,000
1 lot adjoining on 6th-av., 25.3x80	550
2 lots adjoining, each 25.3x80, each	500
3 lots adjoining, each 25.3x80, each	625
1 lot S. W. corner 4th-av. and 123d-st., 25.2x80	575
1 lot and building, south side Pearl-st., 15 feet west of Concord-st., Brooklyn	2,250
2 lots and building adjoining, each	1,200

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEGGY GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Hind, Baker, Gomersal, Lady Don and Mrs. Wilkins. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, WALLACE, HERO OF SCOTLAND, CARPENTER OF ROUEN AND NICK OF THE WOODS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7¾, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy. EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. FREDERICK WIDDOWS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Haas last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place,
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURE, PARLOR AND KITCHEN WOMEN; or, FOOD AND DRINK.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices by Atlantic Telegraph to Feb. 20 announce that none of the Fenians who actually participated in the "late" revolt have been arrested, but nine of the persons who were arrested in Dublin have been tried, found guilty and heavily sentenced.

The *accouchement* of the Princess ALEXANDRA took place yesterday, and England rejoices in the possession of a new Princess.

Dispatches received at London announce the loss of the ship *Koh-i-Noor*, which sailed from Calcutta for Boston on the 8th of last November.

The Liberals have carried the Parliamentary elections in Germany. All the members from Saxony are Anti-Prussian in politics. Prussia has contracted for a number of fast steamers, built on the American pattern.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the debate on the House bill providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the War Department was interrupted by the announcement of the action the House had taken on the Reconstruction Bill. Mr. WILLIAMS moved to concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments. Some discussion ensued, after which the Senate took a recess. In the evening the subject came up again, when Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment to the House amendment providing that the disqualifying provisions of the bill should not apply to persons who had been especially pardoned. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 8 to 32. The House amendments were then concurred in, and the bill passed by a vote of yeas 35, nays 7. The Senate then adjourned.

The bill providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States came up before the House again yesterday. Mr. BLAINE withdrew his motion to recede from disagreement with the Senate amendments. Mr. WILSON moved to concur with the Senate amendment, and offered an amendment himself. His amendment provides that no person who is prohibited by the Constitutional Amendment from holding office shall be eligible to election as a member of any Convention to frame a Constitution for any rebellious State, or vote for member of such Convention. Mr. SHELLABARGER offered an amendment to the amendment to the effect that any Provisional Government set up in those States shall be subject to the authority of the United States, and may be set aside at any time. It also disqualifies from holding office, under such Provisional Governments, all persons who are similarly disqualified by the Constitutional Amendment. Mr. SHELLABARGER's amendment having been adopted, the question recurred on Mr. WILSON's amendment as amended. This was adopted by a strictly party vote of 125 yeas to 46 nays. The Senate amendments, as thus amended, were then, at 1:30 o'clock, sent back to the Senate. The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up in the House, and, after some debate, and after one or two substitutes for the second section had been negatived, was passed. The second section, to which objection was raised, provides that the headquarters of the General of the army shall be located at Washington, and that all orders of a military character issued by the President or Secretary of War shall pass through the hands of the General; also, that the General shall not be removed, suspended, assigned to other duty or relieved from command without the previous sanction of the Senate. It further provides that any officer issuing orders contravening the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer transmitting or conveying such orders shall be liable to imprisonment for from two to twenty years. The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill amending existing laws relative to internal revenue. A number of amendments were acted upon, and the House took a recess until 7:30. In the evening the bill was further considered but no definite action reached.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. J. B. KIDDO, recently Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, is lying very ill in Washington from the reopening of a wound received in one of the battles before Richmond. On Monday Drs. NORTON and BILLINGS, of the United States army, were sent from the Surgeon-General's office, who performed an operation by removing some pieces of bone which had prevented the wound from healing, and he is now doing well, but will be confined to his bed for some time.

The Republican Convention in New-Haven yesterday, nominated Prof. CYRUS NORTHRUP, of Yale College, for Congress. Hon. RICHARD D. HUBBARD was also nominated by the Democrats of the First District, and Mr. WM. H. BARNUM by the same party in the Fourth District.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of last evening, says: "The community will learn with sadness of the sudden death of Mrs. GEO. P. FISHER, wife of Prof. FISHER, of Yale College, this morning. Mrs. FISHER was widely known and beloved in New-Haven, and a very deep sympathy will be felt by the entire community with Prof. FISHER and the family in their sad affliction."

The steamboat *David White*, while on her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville exploded her boilers when near Memphis on Tuesday. She had 300 passengers on board at the time, sixty-five of whom are reported lost, and many others were seriously injured.

GEORGE A. ELLSWORTH, the guerrilla MORGAN's telegraph operator, who shot and killed JAMES SMITHERS, of Sharpsburgh, Bath County, Ky., on Saturday last, was arrested near Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday.

A colored man named JAMES ROBINSON was tried and convicted at Lowell, Mass., on Tuesday, of committing a rape on the person of Mrs. REBECCA G. MANN, an old lady 72 years of age, on Jan. 10 last, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Of the seventeen survivors of the Class of 1814, Harvard University, four have died within the last month—the last being Hon. EDMUND KIMBALL, of Bradford, Mass., who died suddenly of heart disease on Monday afternoon.

FRANK W. ROUNDS, tried in Boston for the murder of ADOLPH PRAGET, in September last, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for life.

The boiler of the Wisconsin Paper Company's mill at Milwaukee exploded yesterday, killing four persons and wounding several others.

LOCAL NEWS.

The libel suit of HENRY W. DE PUY *vs.* OLIVER P. HURFORD and another, is still on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part III., before Justice E. DARWIN SMITH and a jury. The particulars have been published in the TIMES. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff was closed yesterday, and several depositions on the part of the defendants were read. The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. It was expected that considerable testimony would be given on this trial tending to show the frauds which have been practiced on the Indians in Nebraska and other territories by Government agents, but questions of this nature have been ruled out by the Court. There is another suit pending in one of our City Courts, and on the trial of the latter there will be some highly interesting developments as to the manner in which the "poor Indians" have been treated by speculators and Government agents.

The case of PATRICK GILBRIDE *vs.* MICHAEL HUGHES, which has been before the Supreme Court Circuit, Part III., since Monday last, was terminated yesterday by a disagreement of the Jury, after a consultation of many hours. The action was brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages for personal injuries to plaintiff, by reason of his being shot in the cheek with a pistol in the hands of the defendant, on the 18th of February, 1865. The defence was that the pistol was discharged accidentally. The following verdict was announced by the Clerk: "Gentlemen of the Jury hearken to your verdict as it stands recorded; you say it is not possible for you to agree under any circumstances, and so say you all." The Jury were then relieved from further deliberations.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters met yesterday, Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN acting as Chairman and Mr. FRANK BALLARD as Secretary. A report of the Executive Committee was read, showing that the average per centage of losses on premiums of 1865 had increased to 71 per cent. from 53 per cent., the average of the previous five years. The losses of 1865 amounted to $43,000,000, while the losses during the first six months of 1866 exceeded the entire losses of 1865. Mr. HOWARD's report on over insurance was discussed and laid over. Adjourned to this morning.

The inquest upon the body of JACOB HEINRICH, who was stabbed, on Monday night, by WM. SCHNOBEL, in West Thirty-eighth-street, was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and SCHNOBEL was fully committed to the Tombs for trial. The son, NICHOLAS, is doing well, but his mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH HEINRICH, is very low, and is not expected to live.

The Legislative Committee on Schools, Colleges and Academies, now in this City, on Tuesday and yesterday, visited a number of the Public Schools of the various grades in different parts of the City, and expressed themselves much delighted with all that they saw and heard of the plan of education pursued under the direction of the present Board.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The appropriation for furnishing the new Grammar School in the Ninth Ward, was passed, and a resolution to pull down the colored school building in Laurens-street, and build a new one on its site, was laid on the table till the next meeting.

The remains of Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, arrived at the City Hall from Newport, *en route* for Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon. At 5 o'clock they were escorted to Philadelphia by Mayor HOFFMAN and a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Hon. JAMES T. BRADY delivered a lecture, entitled "Our People," last evening, in the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church. The audience, though not very large, was very enthusiastic, frequently interrupting with applause.

A meeting of gentlemen who complain of the management of the Hoboken Ferry was held at the Astor House yesterday. An Executive Committee was appointed to take such measures as they deemed fit.

The storm checked business seriously yesterday. Mixed corn was lower; most other articles essentially unaltered. The demand for produce and merchandise was very moderate. The freight engagements were restricted, with five hundred and seventy-eight vessels of all classes in port.

ANOTHER DRAFT ON THE TREASURY.—A bill passed the House yesterday, providing for the payment to Commodore WINSLOW and the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, the sum of $190,000 for services rendered in destroying the pirate *Alabama*. This sum is the estimated value of the *Alabama*, and equivalent to what would have been the lawful prize-money of the Commodore and his crew, had he succeeded in capturing the *Alabama*, instead of sinking her. Commodore WINSLOW certainly did a very gallant and noble thing in destroying the privateer cruiser, and on that, as well as on other occasions, proved that he was deserving of the gratitude of his country. At the same time it is difficult to see why any officer of the Government should be entitled to, or should claim as a matter of right, a specific bonus for rendering that service for which he is paid a stipulated salary. If Commodore WINSLOW and his crew are justly entitled to $190,000 for having gained a victory over a rebel privateer, why are not Gens. MCCLELLAN, HOOKER, MEADE, GRANT, THOMAS, SHERMAN, and a score of other Generals, quite as brave and loyal men as Commodore WINSLOW, entitled to a good round bonus, to share with their soldiers, for each and every victory over the rebels which they won? Why make flesh of one and fish of another? No blame, of course, is attached to our brave sailors for claiming that which the law allows them in the shape of legitimate prize-money, but we hold that the system itself is radically wrong. The Government educates its naval officers, and, after fitting them for their profession, pays them liberal salaries for following it—salaries equal to those paid to army officers. In addition to this, certain portions of all goods and all munitions of war captured by them from the enemy are allowed to naval officers, while army officers must be content with their salaries. A reference to the awards of prize-money will show that some naval officers received, in consideration of two or three little engagements, sums sufficient to make them comfortable for life. How much did Gen. MEADE receive for the battle of Gettysburgh? How much was Gen. SHERMAN allowed for his "March to the Sea?" The whole system of giving prize-money is a fraud on the Government. If this be so, what can be said of paying $190,000 prize-money for a prize vessel which was never brought to port? For sinking the *Alabama* Commodore WINSLOW, and those of his officers and crew who deserved it, received promotion and increased salaries, to say nothing of honor and glory. We submit that Uncle Sam's purse is at too low an ebb to pour out this additional bounty of $190,000.

Reconstruction—Renewed Prospect of a Settlement.

Another turn of the Congressional wheel has reopened the prospect of adjusting the reconstruction question during the brief remainder of the session. Mr. STEVENS' compact with the Democrats accomplished his purpose for twenty-four hours. But it has not prevented legislation or defeated Mr. SHERMAN's bill.

Yesterday the measure as it left the Senate came up in the House for reconsideration, when an additional section was adopted at the instance of Mr. SHELLABARGER, and an important proviso inserted on the motion of Mr. WILSON. The new section and the proviso read thus:

"*And be it further enacted*, That until the people of the said rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to Congress of the United States, any civil Governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control and supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such Provisional Governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth [sixth?] section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such Provisional Governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention."

With these further amendments, the House concurred in the bill by a strict party vote—Messrs. BOUTWELL and STEVENS going with the majority.

Mr. SHELLABARGER's new section is in a great degree surplusage. Its affirmation of the provisional character of the existing Southern Governments and the paramount authority of the United States over them, had been anticipated by the Senate. It provides further that during the continuance of the Governments now in operation negroes shall exercise the franchise, and participants in the rebellion shall be excluded from office. During the period which may elapse before the return of the excluded States to the Union, therefore, martial law will exist as a police agency, negro suffrage will be in full blast, and the disability imposed by the Constitutional Amendment upon rebels, in regard to office, will be enforced.

The proviso of Mr. WILSON not only excludes those who may have been rebels from the Conventions which are to frame State Governments, but denies them the privilege of voting for delegates. They are to be disfranchised as well as excluded from office.

For these additional pains and penalties, then, the South may thank its peculiar "friends," the Democratic members of the House. But for their alliance with Mr. STEVENS and the chosen few who obey his whip, the bill would have passed on Tuesday, *minus* this cruel and sweeping proviso. They resisted the Senate amendments, and for the time staved off the measure. And now it has passed, with disfranchisement into the bargain. So much for the Democratic championship of Southern rights and interests!

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's course on the return of the bill to the Senate, is infinitely wiser and more patriotic. He makes no pretence of sympathy with the principles or scope of the measure; but he recognizes the fact that the choice lies between reconstruction on this basis, and continued exclusion, with a likelihood of yet harsher conditions in the end. He sees that the country will be in peril so long as it remains divided, and he waives his own opinion of the right, in order that on some conditions reconstruction may be effected without more delay.

The tone of the Republican Senators is all that could be desired. The prudence and moderation which impel Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON to make the best of what he deems a bad position, induces Messrs. SHERMAN and WILSON to forego opposition to the disfranchising proviso introduced by the House. There is injustice—as Mr. SHERMAN declares—in denying to the mass of the Southern people the privilege of participating in the government of their own States. But the factiousness of of the House Democrats has rendered better terms unattainable, and the bill must be taken as it now stands, or lost altogether, and with it the last chance of compromise.

The duration both of the disfranchisement and the disability clauses obviously depends to a considerable extent upon the spirit evinced by the South in the strait through which it must pass. A ready acquiescence in the form of reconstruction now adopted by Congress, harsh though it be, will assuredly lead to the modification of its most obnoxious features. Senator WILSON said yesterday that after reconstruction shall have been consummated, he will favor the repeal of the disability clause of the Constitutional Amendment; and disfranchisement will not endure long, if the Southern people conduct themselves patiently and prudently in the presence of severe trial.

But the President? We shall not be kept long in suspense as to his course. His decision must be pronounced and that quickly. Our hope is that the lesson learned by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has not been overlooked by him, and that the country will have the result in the acceptance of the bill. The experience of the last two days should teach even the President that the South is the worse sufferer from every obstacle interposed in its behalf.

P. S.—The bill, as amended in the House, was passed last night by the Senate; yeas, 35; nays, 7. It now goes to the President.

RATES AND PROFITS.—The proposition to raise the rates of fire insurance might be reasonable if it were found that the average business of ordinary times was unprofitable. The business recently has been unprofitable from exceptional circumstances—that is to say, the number of fires have been increased, and this increase has been irrespective of any rate of premium. Had the premium been much higher, the net losses of companies would not have been smaller in any great degree. The true method of conducting fire insurance is to increase its popularity, and at the same time to employ a rigid system of inspection. The popularity is attainable by offering low rates, and these should be uniform. The inspection should not only be rigid but constant. An inspection is not only necessary on taking out a policy—and frequently no inspection is made—but a periodical visit should be made to the premises insured. Some English companies already adopt this latter plan, and with good results. The Board of Underwriters will do little service to their constituents if they confine their deliberations to how higher premiums can be charged; they must open up the whole question of reckless management, and of how far that management is responsible for the crisis which they declare exists. The plan of insuring only three-fourths of the value of property does not, we judge, find much favor with the Convention. But the principle is a sound one, and not to be lightly rejected. It is the insurance companies, by their care in accepting risks, and the insured, by their care, enforced it need be, of the property insured, who alone can render fire insurance a profitable business, and the sooner this is acknowledged and acted upon, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

The President and the Execution of the Laws.

The President has again and again been accused of refusing or neglecting to enforce laws passed by Congress, especially the provisions of the Civil Rights Act, and other measures defensive of the rights of the Southern blacks. His conduct in this respect was one of the strongest points relied on to secure his impeachment; and if it could be proven, it would unquestionably be the best justification of that extreme measure that has yet been given. The President has no choice as to enforcing such laws as are passed by Congress. The Constitution provides that he *shall* faithfully execute them; and it is only when any special measure of legislation has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court that the President is empowered to suspend its enforcement. A law may be adverse to his personal convictions, and obnoxious to his ideas of the public welfare; he may have exercised his veto upon it, and may have given the best of reasons against it; but if he attempt to evade its execution, it is under peril of the penalty in such cases provided.

No President has been so severely tried in this respect as the present Executive. His conflict with Congress has been upon measures of the gravest political importance; and as the action of Congress has been such as not only to nullify his own opinions, but to compel him to carry out theirs, his conduct as the administrator of obnoxious legislation has been constantly subject to suspicion. In making it the subject of special inquiry, the Senate has given him an opportunity to bring the facts before the country as well as that body.

The inquiry of the Senate was in regard to a law concerning the Executive dereliction in the enforcement of which the charges had been most frequent and positive. He was requested to furnish information if any violations of the Civil Rights Law had come to his knowledge, and if so, what steps he had taken to enforce the law and punish the offenders. The President sent an answer of some length to the Senate on Tuesday. "Not being cognizant," says he, "of *any cases* which come within the province of the resolution, in order that the inquiry might have the fullest range, I referred it to the heads of the several Executive Departments, whose reports are herewith communicated." From these reports it appears that neither the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, nor the Attorney-General were cognizant of any violations of the law. The Secretary of War reports the means taken for the enforcement of the law in the Southern States and the action of the military authorities, so far as its execution devolved upon them. "No instance," according to Mr. STANTON, "has been reported to the Department of any neglect or refusal by military officers or employes of the Department to enforce, to the extent of their legal authority, the provisions of the act within their respective commands and stations, and he has no knowledge of any such neglect or refusal having been reported to the President." Mr. STANTON takes occasion, however, to make report of *three* cases of alleged violation of the act—one in the State of Virginia, another in Georgia, and the third in Texas. One of these was a short time since referred to the Attorney-General, who immediately ordered an investigation of the circumstances of the case, and, furthermore, informed the authorities of Georgia that the President intended to have the matter brought forward for adjudication by the proper tribunal.

To this, then, was the whole matter reduced, and it is made to appear:

1. That this special law has been enforced throughout the Southern States in the most remarkable manner.

2. That proper steps were taken to ascertain the facts in the few alleged cases of its violation.

3. That the first case which was brought to the notice of the President received his prompt attention, and was followed by an order for its legal trial.

It was certainly fortunate for all concerned that the Senate took the trouble to make inquiry of the facts. The outcry against the President for his supposed conduct in the matter has been very great; and had his conduct been as alleged, the outcry would have been justifiable. But it would seem that in this business at least, Mr. JOHNSON has not gone so far astray as to justify his impeachment.

A FIELD FOR BACHELORS.—The following circular has been issued by command of Gen. GRANT:

"Hereafter none but unmarried men, who are not less than five feet five inches in height, will be enlisted into the Army of the United States for any arm of the service."

It would seem by this that an abundance of men are offering themselves for the regular army; and that the military authorities are able to discriminate in a manner impossible in any other country of the world. If this shall continue to be the case, the order will prove itself as a good one. It is better in all respects that the regular army should as far as possible consist of unmarried men. The service is mostly in distant regions, where it is inconvenient that soldiers should either keep their wives, or be permitted furloughs to visit them. Then, again, the term of service is short with us—much shorter than in most European countries; and men will receive no particular damage and find no great difficulty in remaining bachelors during their few years of campaigning on the plains or garrison duty in the South. While in the service, however, it is possible for them to marry, though they must not expect much encouragement in that direction. Those of the men already in the ranks who are married, and those who in the future shall be able to get married after enlistment, will always furnish as many women for the camp as are desirable.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—It is gratifying to notice the enthusiasm with which the authorities of New-York and sundry clubs are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday. It would be well for us if we had more anniversaries of a kindred kind; but, lacking that, we trust our Common Council will do all in its power to convince the rising generation that the Father of His Country in his devotion to duty was worthy of imitation. In view of this, would it not be a grand opportunity for that august body to remove, sell or in some other way dispose of the brown-stone scarecrow that casts its deformed shadow in our City Park, and which was absurdly believed by the sculptor to be a similitude of the man who was said to be first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen? We took a good look at the aforesaid brown-stone scarecrow yesterday, as it stood snow-clad in the Park, with a small but pointed icicle depending from its chipped and snubby nose. The frosty wreath that encircled its venerable figure-head was frizzed in the latest Bowery style, its nut brown coat was streaked with dirty water, its antiquated breeches were sadly disfigured by the blows of harder stones thrown from time to time by youthful but accurate marksmen, and its graceful *pose* was not altogether improved by sundry additions of material more strong than elegant.

In other lands statues of great men are unveiled on marked occasions in the presence of a hushed and reverent multitude. This is a new country. Why not start a new idea and reverse the proceeding? Let us incontinently veil this most prominent representation of our first great man, and put it from our sight.

Lest we may be misunderstood, we will reiterate our entire sincerity in the conviction that this brown-stone nuisance is of the mean, meanest; and if our people are serious in the desire to honor the name of the illustrious dead, they cannot do better than take the image by its incomplete nasal organ, drag it from the prominence it impudently occupies, and thrust it into the stone-yard at Sing Sing for the especial aggravation of hardened convicts and the gratification of all lovers of art.

Yet Another Railway Proposed.

We have on our table a monstrous manuscript supposed to be an explanation of a new railway proposition. After wading through a sea of verbiage enough to swamp the heaviest engine on the Erie, we gather that the author proposes an elevated road, to be operated by steam; to be built on iron trestle work sixteen feet high, along and over the bulkhead line completely around the City, about thirty miles, so that the cars running up on the east side would come down on the west, and so *vice versa*, the whole forming a continuous line of double track. The main advantages claimed are: non-interference with street business; cheapness of construction; freedom from obstruction; rapidity of transit; picturesque attractiveness for strangers who wish to see the City; extension of speedy transit to the rural towns; and, lastly, a certainty of ample dividends to the fortunate owners of the stock. We pass no judgment upon the project. The inventor, with that simple enthusiasm inseparable from his class, counts upon 2,000,000 of passengers per year who would patronize this road just for the novelty of a ride around the City; at twelve cents each they would bring in $240,000, or a $1,000 a day during the warm weather. If this estimate be within bounds, there can be no limit to the receipts of such a road, and we will not allow ourselves to question its perfectibility. But whether a man in haste to go from Twenty-third-street to the City Hall would walk a full mile to the North River to be landed at Hoboken Ferry and walk thence to the Park, or take the unromantic Fourth-avenue horse-car, and get there in half the time, with no walking at all, is a question that might occur to some people; but we do not entertain it, and present the all-round-the-town railroad project for the consideration of those who take interest in such matters. Those who would like to know more can doubtless learn more by applying to WM. J. FRYER, Jr., No. 167 East Twenty-eighth-street. In the multiplicity of plans "to relieve New-York" (of its population, which is simply to murder New-York,) we are likely to get as hopelessly confused as are the wiseacres of England upon the possibility of establishing communication between a passenger-car and the locomotive on a railway train.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to a letter which we publish to-day, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior by Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, one of the Commissioners to the Exposition. It states with clearness and precision the vast importance of showing to the European World, which will assemble at Paris in April, a full display of our cereal and metallic resources. It proves how certain it is that such an exhibition will raise our credit in the money markets abroad, and by promoting immigration, add immensely to our power and population at home.

There are two ways of strengthening this nation—one by making those changes in its constitutional frame-work which recent events have rendered necessary, and the other by developing its internal resources, increasing its population, and adding to its material wealth. It is to be feared that Congress, in considering the former of these methods, has somewhat neglected the other. It has delayed to take action on a most important joint resolution which was introduced several weeks ago in the Senate by Mr. SUMNER, and intended to promote the objects set forth in Mr. RUGGLES' letter. We are sure we are expressing the wishes of the great majority of our readers in urging that this measure should receive the immediate and favorable attention of Congress. A few days only of the session remain, and if it is not acted upon at once, the opportunity of making the best use of the Exposition for the benefit of the nation will be irretrievably lost.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Senate this forenoon, by a vote of 21 to 5, passed a resolution for a change in the Constitution by striking out the amendment of 1847, which prohibited the creation of any State debt except for war purposes.

The House will probably concur in the resolution.

Suicide.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

ABRAHAM SKAATS, an old gentleman of 76 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in his shop in Wetherfield, yesterday, during a temporary aberration of mind, caused, it is supposed, by a scandalous report circulated to his injury.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF NUMBERS."

An American Element Against Our Institutions—English Opinion of Us—Reason Why—The Success of American Principles, and their Triumph Hereafter.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

The *Round Table*, whose frankness I like, has, under the above caption, a plain talk—some of it truth, and a good deal not true. There is in American society a large aristocratic element, which ought to have more literary exponents in the Press than it has, for there is nothing so dangerous in a democratic society as the concealment of ideas. Utterance is the safety-valve of democracies. You may recollect, my reader, how RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, when writing his letters from Rebeldom, told us of dining and talking in South Carolina with the aristocratic gentlemen in that little remnant of feudalism; and how he revealed to us that those gentlemen expressed themselves not only against our whole system of political philosophy, but out and out in favor of an honest aristocratic and monarchical Government. They said the truth, and they have not changed their minds. In any community, however, professing regard to human rights, there are those who would be better pleased to be members of a ruling class than to share with a multitude whom they regard as unqualified, either by race, or position, or wealth, or education, to exercise the powers of government. The *Round Table* quotes an Englishmen of this opinion:

"Prof. BLACKIE, when lecturing the other day at Edinburgh on the subject of Democracy, said some things which, distasteful to majorities anywhere, must be peculiarly so to the majority of Americans. He observed that the government of numbers is especially lacking in a healthy 'feeling of respect and reverence for what is superior;' and that 'wherever that system of government flourishes, there we find the rank hot-bed of conceit, insolence, vain confidence, irreverence, and hollow pretension of all kinds.' That these statements are substantially true, and that they are powerfully illustrated in our own society, will of course, be so far from gaining them general acceptance as even to prevent them from being patiently listened to. The sovereign Demos brooks no assault upon itself. It even grows suspicious and tyrannical if you cease to sing its praises. The most thoughtful people are generally the most prudent ones, and there are thousands of educated men in the United States to-day who in their hearts indorse the sharpest criticisms of Prof. BLACKIE's lecture, but who, instead of saying so, think that, on the whole, it is better to hold their peace."

I care nothing for the unpopularity of opinions; but I care a great deal for truth and accuracy. What Prof. BLACKIE said was said a great deal better eighty years ago, by EDMUND BURKE, in whose rich and brilliant works the whole argument for aristocracy was excellently set forth. But EDMUND BURKE was no vulgar man, and never degraded himself by calling a whole people a "*hot-bed of conceit, insolence, vain confidence, irreverence and hollow pretension.*" But is this in any just sense true? Three of these terms—"conceit, insolence and vain confidence"—are modifications of the same idea, that the Americans (for ours is the model Government of numbers, to which all are looking for example,) are a self-reliant, self-assured, confident-of-success people. That is the whole of it, and I suppose, in this form it is substantially true, and I should be glad to know why the American nation should not be self-reliant, self-assured and confident of success? It cannot be charged that this feeling offers incivility or injustice toward individuals or foreign nations. We are acknowledged to be a nation remarkable for the humanities. No nation has ever dignified women as we have, and no nation has so presistantly lived in peace toward other nations. Where then does this conceit and insolence appear? Perhaps I can mention a few things, which in the eyes of the governing castes in other countries must appear as the very height of conceit and insolence. In the first place we have asserted and maintained the rights of man, when all other nations denied them, and in doing that have humbled the aristocracy at home and abroad. In the next place, we have grown and strengthened, on this principle, faster than any other people on the face of the globe; and this fact is a standing perpetual menace to all governments founded on wrong. These governments are crumbling by the continual exodus of hundred of thousands of people, who come to our country to find comfort and independence. In the next place, we have compelled the French to leave Mexico, where NAPOLEON, boasting of his Latin civilization, was about to do wonderful things. After bullying all Europe, he walks out of Mexico like a lamb, because this conceited and insolent Republic said it would be an offence for him to stay there. Again, England after doing all she dare for the rebels, now stands cap in hand, wanting to know what the insolent and conceited Government of Numbers demands. Again, England said, nobody read an American book; but who in England does *not* now read American books? Again, England denied us genius, invention, or capacity beyond that of clod-hoppers: but, I believe, it can easily be shown that we have invented more useful machines and done more useful work in the last half century than any nation in Europe. In view of these great and startling facts—facts that have startled all the thinking men of Europe, I want to know if we have not a right to stand upright in the face of the world, self-reliant, self-assured and trustful, even though nobles or parvenus, or *dilettanti* should distrust us? The Government of Numbers, while it trusts in God, will be right to trust in itself. Where *is* the "hollow pretension" of this American nation? If there is any false pretension of right or ability in this country, France and England seem strangely unwilling to meet it or to question it.

But, Mr. BLACKIE says, we want "reverence for superiors." In a certain sense there is in this, as in other terms, some truth; but the truth lies in seeming rather than in fact. We want "reverence to superiors," apparently, because we want first to know who are our superiors. An Englishman don't want to know who are his superiors, because, by habit and education, he regards certain persons as naturally and always his superiors. He reverences the Duke of Devonshire, and thinks if a country has no Dukes it is very poorly off. He has never broken the shell of aristocracy, and dare not attempt a flight of his own. But how can an American reverence anybody (other than his parents) in a national sense till he learns that another person is a superior; or, in a legal sense, when the law has made none his superior? No people can discover the merits of men quicker than our own. No people were ever more ready to pay their tribute to exalted virtue, or brilliant genius, or eminent talent. No Christian people, in their several modes, better honor the ministers of religion. In what, then, do we want reverence? Perhaps we don't pay proper respect to ANDREW JOHNSON; perhaps we don't properly regard the parvenus of wealth; perhaps we don't sufficiently honor the heroes of imaginary performances, and, perhaps, we do not reverence fashion quite as much as we do virtue. This may be true, and this may be a seeming want of reverence to men of age and learning. But is there any real want of proper reverence to virtue, to talent, to religion, or to venerable age? It is sadly true of human nature, in all nations, that neither poverty, or weakness, or declining age are treated with the forbearance and regard which should be paid them; but, I cannot think this is peculiar to our country, and we must recollect that we have chosen to be a free and Democratic country. Can we avoid the results? The Government was created a Government of numbers. All the changes we have made have simply enlarged the principles of the Constitution of 1787.

How weak, silly and utterly absurd to establish a new and great principle of political Government and then complain of the inevitable results of the principle? The *Round Table* has this paragraph:

"We do not believe in the logic, the expediency, or the justice of a government of the numerical majority. We subscribe unreservedly to the beauty and harmony of such a system in an ideal or theoretic sense. But in a practical sense we believe neither in its policy, its equity, nor its permanency."

Then why live under it? Why make yourselves parties to a Government which has neither logic, expediency nor justice? The truth is, that the complaints against our Government are simply that it has done the very thing it was intended to do. It is gradually but successfully crushing all the remaining elements of caste. The Constitution found much of the feudal law in existence. There were great entailed estates on the Hudson River. They have been swept away by the democratic principle. In New-England State taxation for the Church has been taken away. In the South the whole vast, powerful and Constitution-protected system of Slavery has been abolished, and there are other great reforms to follow. This is just so far, founding the Government on the principle of equal and exact justice to all men. If it cannot stand upon that, then there is nothing human which can stand. For myself, I never had greater confidence in the stability of our Government than I have this day. God has been on our side in all our conflicts, and will be to the end of time, if we make the great Christian principles of Justice, Mercy and Freedom the solid foundation of our institutions.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. H. W. DERBY's new Art Gallery at No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, continues to be crowded by the *élite* of the fashionable world. The location is in every way favorable to this result, and the neatness of the rooms themselves make them a cosy nestling place for the fair. Nothing contributes more to the enjoyment of a picture than the sonorous rustling of silken dresses and the pleasant murmur of female voices. And there are many pictures that may be thus enjoyed at Mr. DERBY's Gallery. We do not remember to have had in New-York for many years a collection so uniformly excellent as this. It was formed by Mr. W. C. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, at much cost, not only of money, but of time, and especially of the right time. All the money in the world cannot buy good pictures unless they happen to be in the market. It may be true that the immortals never come alone, but it is equally certain that they do not follow each other in procession. What subsequent work of ROSA BONHEUR's has ever equaled her "Horse Fair?" This world-renowned picture was purchased by Mr. WRIGHT, and for a considerable period has been rusticated in that gentleman's gallery. It is now the central object of Mr. DERBY's collection, and is again enjoying a career. The wonderful vigor of the drawing, the singular clearness of the action, and the openness of the treatment have been the themes of every pen. The distribution of so many active objects is indeed remarkable. Although horses' legs and men's arms crowd the canvas in every direction, there is not the slightest confusion. It is possible for an active man to make his way through the throng and gain the neighboring heights, where the curious in such matters are watching the various proceedings. The coloring of the picture is fully equal to the drawing, and displays all that firmness and depth for which ROSE BONHEUR is famous. The work has been exhibited in this and other cities, but after several years of strict privacy, it comes to us again with all the freshness of youth. It appeals indeed to another generation—a generation that has its Jocky Club and other horsey institutions. By the way, this would be a good picture for the Club-house—the most appropriate and important that could be obtained for that institution.

Probably the best example of LOUIS GALLAIT's style yet brought to America is in this collection. We have had any quantity of brown maidens and gipsy-like men, palpitating alike with internal convulsions and sentiment. But we have had but few works that indicated the depth of GALLAIT's knowledge, and his admirable power of concentration, and earnest, close effect. The picture in Mr. DERBY's collection is called the "Last Honors paid to Counts Egmont and Horn." The bodies of these two noblemen, who were beheaded by order of the Inquisition, are covered with a winding sheet, but the heads have just been placed near the trunks, and are exposed so ingeniously that it is barely possible to suppose that they have just been severed by the ax. The bier is surrounded by a surging and eager throng, admirably contrasted and distributed. The coloring is brilliant and well balanced. The drawing is more careful and correct than we look for in this great but occasionally hasty artist. It is indeed an important specimen of his work, and it would be a pity should it leave the country.

EASTMAN JOHNSON's famous *genre* picture, the "Old Virginia Home," is also on exhibition here. It was the work which brought the artist into notice, and, like all early works, is crowded with incident. The various groups are elaborated with the greatest care, but not to the point which weakens the general idea. So many changes have taken place since this picture was painted, and it is regarded as so faithful a transcript of life in the old Dominion, that it has come to possess historical value. It tells the story with kindly earnestness and affectionate minuteness of detail. This, we believe, is one of the pictures which will be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. It is fully capable of taking care of itself in any public competition. Whatever may be its reception in Europe, we trust that it may find its way back to America. It is one of the few works which we possess that deserves a place in a National Collection.

A small picture which attracts much attention, and more abuse, is LEUZI's "Lady Godiva." It illustrates the old Coventry legend, and presents us with a nude figure pink and plump as any of RUBENS' women. She is dressed lightly in a few tresses, and is proceeding through the silent market place, on the back of her cream-colored charger. Although the execution is careful, there is a deficiency of refinement and delicacy, without which it is impossible to excite sympathy. It is apparent that so robust a female was capable of even more than this effort. The details are carefully painted.

MIGNOT's very powerful picture, the "Source of the Susquehanna," continues to excite much attention. It is a work of unusual fullness, epitomizing many of the most remarkable effects of our American climate, as exhibited in sky, foliage and water. This also goes to the French Exposition.

The grandest landscape in the collection is by THEODORE ROUSSEAU. It is of unusual proportions, for the works of this artist are ordinarily small. We doubt not that many have passed it by without notice, for it does not start from the frame with a vulgar desire for attention. It is only by steady contemplation that the trees spread over you, the birds begin to sing, the brooks to murmur and the landscape to roll far into the distance. The scene itself is peculiar, and it is worth while for those, who have the temperament, to place themselves under its influence. ROUSSEAU's style is very bold, yet singularly accurate and minute. It reveals itself to the spectator with absolute precision, but without hardness. Like the beauty of nature, it must be sought. It is always to be found for those who seek it in the right spirit. The coloring has all the characteristics of the school to which ROUSSEAU belongs, and is in every way an admirable specimen of a great modern master.

There are many other works of noticeable, and even conspicuous merit, to which we lack space to refer. The peculiarity of the collection is, that it is many-sided. It represents every existing school—not only fairly but fully. Out of the one hundred and forty-five works of which the catalogue is composed, there are but few that will not bear careful examination. We would briefly direct attention to the "Marine View," by ANDREAS ACHENBACH—a picture of great force, by one of the finest sea painters of the day. Among English artists we find works by Richard Ansdell, F. B. Barwell, H. J. Boddington, E. Boddington, William Etty, George Herwig, J. F. Herring, F. R. Lee, F. J. Railton, S. J. Raven, and H. Webbe. Our own painters are represented by Bellows, Bierstadt, Blondell, Boughton, Brown, Cary, Church, Cole, Cropsey, Doughty, Durand, Elliott, Gifford, Gignoux, Glass, Gray, Hall, Hart, Hays, Hicks, Hill, Hoyle, Hubbard, Huntington, Innes, Johnson, Kensett, Lang, Leutze, McEntee, Mignot, Prof. Morse, Oddie, Oertel, Rossiter, Rugles, Staigg, Stone, Suydam, Tait, and Whittredge.

The pictures intended for the Paris Exposition will

be withdrawn after to-day. Our readers will see that there is no time to be lost.

MR. ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.—This picture, which was exhibited privately last night to a few gentlemen of the Press and others of the art persuasion, is, as the title would naturally suggest, a *pendant* to HUNTINGDON'S celebrated "Republican Court in the Days of WASHINGTON." The two paintings represent the great epochs of the country's history—The Revolution and the Rebellion.

The work has occupied Mr. ROTHERMEL for two years, and is in every way a remarkable production. It is not easy to arrange a mob in a way that may be pictorially interesting to the eye. When this is even attempted, it results generally in a formality of lines, pleasant and easy to pass along, but impossible in the great fact of life. Mr. ROTHERMEL has grouped his characters with a *nonchalant* ease which contributes greatly to the charm of the picture. This charm is of course the portraits, which have been studied from the life, and with a sincerity and earnestness which are seldom brought to bear on such subjects. The various characters are individualised with skill, and contrasted with a strong sense of color. We give below a general description of the sitters, and urge our friends to see the work. The scene is laid at the second inauguration of President LINCOLN.

On the extreme left is seated Mr. John J. Crittenden and Hon. Edward Everett, on whose right stands Mrs. Gould Hoyt, daughter of the late Gen. Scott. Behind Edward Everett is Mrs. Gen. Fremont and Chief-Justice Fields. The gentlemen in the background of extreme left are Senator Morgan, James T. Brady, Gen. Dix and Speaker Colfax. Behind Mrs. Fremont are W. Cullen Bryant and the late John J. Crittenden. Prominent in the foreground in this group stands Secretary Seward, beyond whom stands Gens. Sherman and Sheridan; further to the right is Mrs. Gen. McClellan, and in front Miss Dennison, at whose back is Admiral Farragut. The centre group is composed of Chief-Justice Chase and Mrs. Gov. Sprague; immediately back of Mrs. Sprague is the daughter of Ex-Gov. Fish, back of whom is Mrs. Lippincott, (formerly Grace Greenwood.) The extreme background of this group is Mrs. Frederick Seward, Moses Taylor and Judge Kelly; behind whom is Lord Lyons.

The next group to the right is Gen. Grant presenting Mrs. Grant to President Lincoln. Back of Mrs. Grant are Miss Kinney and Miss Jarvis. At the left of Mrs. Grant is Mrs. Gen. Halleck, Miss Harris and Mrs. Williams, (formerly Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas.) In the extreme background, resting his arm on the mantel, is Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Gen. and Mrs. Burnside, back of whom is Prof. Morse. The next group to the right and on the left of President Lincoln is Mrs. Lincoln addressing the late Gen. Scott, back of whom stands Miss Kate Dix. On the extreme right is Mrs. Senator Morgan, Mrs. Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. and Mrs. Meade and Admiral Porter. Immediately back of President Lincoln is Gen. Heintzelman, late Chief-Justice Taney, Secretary Stanton, Horace Greeley and Gen. Fremont. Immediately back of Mrs. Lincoln is Vice-President Andrew Johnson, Secretaries McCulloch and Welles. Further in the background is Secretary Cameron, Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Thomas.

Amusements.

UNCLE THOMAS IN BROOKLYN.—As the soul of JOHN BROWN is to the Radicals, so is the story of "Uncle Tom" to the youthful agitators of our time. The dramatized version of "Uncle Tom" that was played for hundreds of nights at the Old Museum, and again with wonderful success throughout this country and England, will be produced at the Brooklyn Academy this evening and again to-morrow. Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the original *Topsey*, will do the curly-wig business on these occasions, and a very intelligent and *spirituelle* young lady, Miss LULU PRIOR, will play little *Eva*. The rest of the distribution is above the average, and if the play is well given, there is no reason why it should not run for a week.

"MARTHA."—Mr. MARETZEK announces "Martha" as his next production in Brooklyn. Miss KELLOGG will sustain the rôle of the merry *Martha*, and Mme. NATALIE TESTA that of the naughty *Nancy*. Of course, the house will be crowded.

For the information of the operatic patrons who live in Brooklyn, and erroneously think that tickets for MARETZEK'S grand *bal d'opera* can be procured at the Brooklyn Academy, we would remark that it is the New-York house which is henceforth to be known as *the* Academy. The tickets for the ball are selling fast; the number is limited, and when the last days come, like the foolish virgins who burned their oil, the laggards will find the tickets gone, and the doors wont open to them.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Total Wreck of the David White Near Memphis—Sixty-five Persons Killed and Many Others Injured—Partial List of the Victims.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday Feb. 20.

The *Avalanche* of this morning says: "The steamboat *David White*, which left New-Orleans on Thursday night for Louisville, with 300 passengers and 500 tons of freight for Nashville and Louisville, exploded her larboard boiler on Sunday noon, near Columbia, 225 miles south of this city.

The forward part of the boat was literally torn to atoms, and many of the passengers and crew were blown one hundred feet in the air, together with fragments of the boat.

The scene is described as heart-rending; the clothes were blown off of some of the officers.

Capt. KINNEY was hurled one hundred feet in the air, and landed in the river much bruised and scalded.

The clerk of the boat reported a loss of sixty-five passengers, many of whose names are unknown, as the books are lost.

The boat is a complete wreck; a part of the boiler exploded upward and a part downward, tearing the hull wide open.

The engineers and firemen on watch were blown down with the hull.

The steamer *Silas Bolen* picked up the survivors, and the steamers *Emerald* and *Pauline Carroll* brought them here.

DEAN KINNEY is here badly scalded, and there is little hope of his recovery.

The following is a list of the killed:

Capt. N. B. Shaw, Nashville; Wm. Smith Wick, second clerk, Nashville; A. McKnight, Louisville; John Davis, clerk, Nashville; J. R. Toombs, mate, Nashville; John Jewett, carpenter, Canada; J. Story, engineer, New-Albany; Robt. Ellain, striker, Paducah; Mr. Brewster, Polk Co., Tenn.; Wm. Lilly, Kentucky; Mr. Mitchell, Ohio; Capt. Morrison, Paducah; Danl. Carlton, Tennessee; Eddie Kleim, New-Madrid, Mo.; L. Brown, Iowa; Mr. Kilmer, Missouri; Butler Mills, Kentucky; William Forris, Kentucky; William Moore, Kentucky; Jerry Bull, steward; Wm. Brown, James Johnson, John Miller, porter; Thos. Taylor, Patrick Caffney, Patrick White, John Woods, porter; Martin Miran, Peter Hines, Charles Kiddock, Francis Bussier, Harvey Graham, John King, Daniel Karr, Jerry Cockrell, John Hughes, Dr. Brown, James Ricks.

The following is a list of the wounded:

Capt. D. Kinney, Nashville, badly scalded; John D. Hart, pilot, Louisville, bruised; John Ray, engineer, severely bruised; Robert Ray, striker; Charles Cross, badly bruised and scalded; Miles Carr, cabin-boy and greaser; Mark Davis, Greenville; Dr. Bush, Louisville, thigh broken; F. B. Bucker, New-Orleans, badly bruised; J. H. Tripplet, Owensboro, slightly bruised; Dr. Shaw, Clarksville, Tenn., bruised; John Gibb, James Cummings, John Brown, John Weaver, William Thorn, John Staley, Mr. Jarvis and Wm. Wilson, all more or less injured. Many of the names of the lost and injured are unknown. Of all the cabin passengers only eleven are unhurt.

Missouri Judges Charged by the Legislature with Official Misconduct.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

A dispatch from Jefferson City states, that Mr. JEWETT, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution ordering an inquiry as to certain opinions alleged to have been expressed by Judge MOODY, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and his acts in impaneling jurors without requiring them to take the oath of loyalty, reported under suspension of the rules, that the Committee are of opinion that the case calls for the action of the General Assembly, in the form of an address, to remove the said Judge from office, and recommend a joint resolution that there is a proper cause for removal by an address of Judge MOODY, on the ground that he has violated the State Constitution by his official acts, and that he is an unsafe, unsuitable and improper person to hold the office of Judge of the Circuit Court in St. Louis.

The resolution was read three times and passed, under a further suspension of the rules.

Mr. WATERS, from the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the official conduct of Judge KING, of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, reported that after a careful consideration of the case they are of the opinion that he has been guilty of high misdemeanors in office, and gross corruption, and recommend the adoption of a resolution that the House impeach the said Judge for misdemeanors of importance; among others for instructing the Grand Jury to find no bills of indictment of Confederate soldiers of the regular or irregular service, for any crimes committed while engaged in the service; for instructing the Grand Jury to find no bills of indictment against persons who might be charged with perjury in taking the oath of loyalty; and for failing to instruct the Grand Jury in reference to the riot which occurred at Platte City.

A minority report was submitted, stating that much of the evidence on which the charges against Judge KING are based are vague and indefinite, and a resolution was offered that there was no evidence sufficient before the House to justify impeachment.

A motion to refer the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee was lost. Debate ensued on the postponement of the consideration of the report, pending which the House took a recess.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican and Democratic Congressional Conventions—Who the Candidates Are—The Ticket Complete—Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows—Railroad Accident—The Late Prize Fight—Arrest of Participants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867.

The Republican Congressional Convention for this, the Second District, met in the Temple Building in this city to-day. Owing to the severe snow-storm which prevailed this morning a few of the more remote towns of the district were not represented, and the Convention was not as full as usual. The temporary organization of the Convention was presided over by S. R. CRAMPTON, Esq., of Madison, who was also made the permanent Chairman. Prof. CYRUS NORTHRUP, of Yale College, having permitted his name to be used, the contest for the nomination has narrowed down between him and Col. WILLIAM B. WOOSTER, of Derby. The first informal ballot resulted as follows: Prof. Cyrus Northrup, of New-Haven, 36; Col. Wm. B. Wooster, of Derby, 16; Gen. S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, 7; Frederick W. Russell, of Middletown, 8; Luther Boardman, of Haddam, 5; and O. H. Platt, of Meriden, 3. The names of all the candidates were then withdrawn except those of Prof. Northrup and Col. Wooster, and a formal ballot taken with the following result: Prof. Northrup, 54; Col. Wooster, 20; whereupon Prof. Northrup was unanimously nominated by acclamation, and being called upon made a short speech, in which he stated that he stood by the Republican majority in Congress, and that he believed that it was the part of a brave, an honest people, after having gone through four years of terrible war, not to pusillanimously bow down and give up the fruits of the struggle. He thought that, under God, we should go forward in the time to come as we had in the time past, and that in the end the truth would triumph with the masses. Prof. NORTHRUP'S remarks were greeted with great enthusiasm, and his nomination was received with feelings of the greatest satisfaction by every delegate present.

Prof. NORTHRUP is a young man, about 30 years old, at present Professor of Rhetoric and English literature in Yale College. He has been Clerk of the House and of the Senate, and for a short time editor of the New-Haven *Palladium*. He is a very popular man throughout the district. He is a very effective speaker, frequently in impromptu efforts carrying his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The Democratic candidate is one likely to make a poor run, and with such a man as Prof. NORTHRUP, the chance of a Republican success is considered by leading Republican leaders here as very flattering.

Three other Congressional Conventions have also been held in this State to-day. In the First District Hon. RICHARD D. HUBBARD, of Hartford, was nominated by the Democracy by acclamation, after which Mr. HUBBARD appeared and accepted the nomination, making an address in which he indorsed the conservative doctrines of the Democracy on the reconstruction question. Mr. HUBBARD is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and has always been known as a conservative man. He will make a good run, and render the contest between Mr. DEMING and himself a close one.

In the Third Congressional District the Democracy nominated EARL MARTIN, of Killingly. Mr. MARTIN is a one-horse lawyer, and will never trouble Congress with his presence.

In the Fourth Congressional District Mr. WM. H. BARNUM, of Salisbury, was nominated by the Democracy, so that the contest will be BARNUM *vs.* BARNUM. Mr. WM. H. BARNUM is a wealthy ironmonger, who promised the Democracy that if Hon. P. T. BARNUM was nominated by the Republicans, he would accept of a nomination from them, and spend his money freely to defeat him. Hence the nomination. These complete the Congressional nominations for the State, and both parties are now ready to enter into the campaign.

The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Connecticut was held in this city yesterday, and made the following elections:

Grand Patriarch—Rev. A. G. Shears, New-Haven.
Grand High Priest—J. E. Bidwell, Middletown.
Grand Senior Warden—T. I. Driggs, Waterbury.
Grand Scribe—Lucius A. Thomas, New-Haven.
Grand Treasurer—S. H. Harris, New-Haven.
Grand Junior Warden—W. W. White, New-Haven.
Grand Sentinel—S. D. Fairchild, New-Haven.

The Grand Lodge of the State held their meeting here to-day, and elected their officers, and to-night the order held a grand *levée* at the Music Hall, which was attended by a brilliant audience of between two and three thousand.

Yesterday a Portuguese sailor, named JOHN PETERS, was run over on Belle Dock by a train of cars on the Hartford Railroad, and instantly killed. The body was horribly mangled, the head being crushed to pieces. He was about 20 years old, and is said to have a brother residing in New-Bedford, Mass.

The authorities of the town of Milford have this week endeavored to bring to justice a few of the numerous crowd of roughs who visited that town a week ago yesterday and indulged in a disgraceful prize fight. On Sunday last police officers were sent from this city to Hartford, and succeeded in arresting WILL WARBURTON, one of the principals in the fight. Six sports in this city were also arrested, and on Monday the entire party were taken to Milford and examined before Justice JOHN J. MINOR. BILL WARBURTON was placed under $1,000 bonds to appear before the Superior Court, and stand trial on the charge of prize-fighting. DAN'L. MEEHAN was fined $24 and sent to jail for one month, and JOHN HEALY was fined $25. Efforts are being made to apprehend RACE BOLSTER, the other principal in the fight, but he has not yet been taken. These measures will probably have the effect of putting a stop to further prize-fighting in this part of the State.

Fall of a Railroad Bridge in Canada—One Man Killed—A Poisoning Case.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Railway Bridge over Pike River, near Stanbridge, gave way to-day, precipitating a locomotive and four loaded freight-cars into the river, and killing SPEARS, a railway employe, instantly.

A woman, named CONTER, and her paramour, LAFORD, have been committed for trial on the charge of having poisoned the husband of the former.

Major-Gen. AVERILL, United States Consul, will give a grand ball at the St. Lawrence Hall on Friday next. Five hundred invitations have been already issued.

Important Suit Decided at Louisville—Man Beaten to Death.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

In the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, the case of CRITTENDEN & Co. *vs.* LANDS & Co., of New-York, commenced. The amount involved is $250,000 in gold and quicksilver stock.

JOHN LANG, a German farmer, was beaten to death near New-Carthage, Ky. No particulars are given.

Some citizens of Danville and vicinity, through anonymous letters, have ordered Major W. B. BOURNE, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, Gen. FORY and others, to leave the county within two days. The persecuted parties arrived at Louisville this morning.

The Tennessee Militia Bill Passed by the House.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The House to-day passed the Militia Bill as amended. It is believed the Senate will concur in the amendment. The State Guard are not to be armed unless in active service.

The Senate rejected the bill to compensate loyal owners for losses occasioned by the war.

The Democratic conservative paper has suspended. The Tennessee *Staats Zeitung* is the only daily German paper now published in the State.

NEBRASKA.

She Accepts the Congressional Admission Bill.

OMAHA, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Nebraska Legislature has ratified the conditions imposed by Congress for the admission of that Territory as a State. The vote in the House stood 20 yeas to 6 nays, and in the Senate it was unanimous.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has the whole working force of the road engaged in repairing damages occasioned by the freshet, and hopes to have the trains running again to-morrow. The Company are building a new levee around the depot and strengthening the old one at Columbus.

"Our People"—A Lecture by Hon. James T. Brady.

The last of a course of eight lectures for the benefit of the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church (Dr. SMITH'S) was delivered last evening, by Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, the subject being "Our People."

The lecturer began by asking: What are our people? Whence came they? He begged his audience to go back to the second century, when Rome was the ruling Power of the earth. JULIUS CÆSAR, then one of the first lights of the Roman Empire, believing, as is said of him, that numerous beds of pearl surrounded the British islands, invaded that territory and made a complete conquest of it, establishing ninety-two towns and thirty-two cities—London among the rest—and introducing agriculture, architecture, the science of war, &c., among the inhabitants, whom MCCAULEY informs us were in no way superior to the natives of the Sandwich Islands of the present day, dressing merely in skins of beasts, painting their faces, as do the American savages, and indulging in the grossest superstitions. Here the Romans maintained their hold for 360 years, until the period of the invasion of the Empire by the Northmen. The people of the English cities were then informed that they must look out for themselves; that home-work would occupy the attention of the whole Roman force in arms. Then the Picts and Scots commenced a disturbance which became so serious that foreign aid was invoked by the island natives. The aid came, but only to destroy them. The Saxons made masters of the aborigines; then came the Danes and conquered them; then followed the Normans under WILLIAM the Conqueror, who made slaves of both. After this last occurrence, no amalgamation of the races took place until the fourteenth century. The laws of this people were very peculiar. Among others of their statutes was one which provided for the purchase of the privilege of committing murder and other serious crimes. For instance, the man who deliberately killed a King in cold blood was sentenced to pay a sum equal to about $7,500 of our money. The privilege of killing an Alderman was afforded for the trifling sum of 30 shillings. Fortunately or unfortunately, these refreshments are now abolished, [Laughter.] All are familiar with the history of the Saxon race from which we are descended, from the period of which I have spoken down to the present time—so familiar that I need not trace it further. To-day we stand the first military and maritime Power on the face of the earth. It can no longer be said that "Britannia rules the wave." During the century in which we have lived we have whipped our mother twice, have gone through the Mexican war honorably, and overcome one of the mightiest rebellions ever known to the world. All this in a single century makes us indeed a great nation. We are a fast people, irreverent of the notions of our forefathers; an extravagant people, squandering enough money to provide food for some of the nations of the Old World—careless of the right of suffrage because it comes to us so freely. Yet, withal, we are a great people, and destined still to go forward, and to break through the darkness that seems now to envelop us, and yet shine as the first light of the earth.

The Snow Storm.

The City was visited again yesterday, by another of those furious blinding snow storms of which we have had such ample supply this Winter, and each one of which our citizens have hoped and prayed would be the last. It commenced early in the morning and continued with scarcely an interruption until dark, accompanied the whole time by a high easterly wind which impeded the foot-steps and blinded the eyes of pedestrians and drew forth many more curses than compliments from those whose duties compelled them to go out and face the storm. The City had just began to recover from the slough of despond in which the last great snow storm and street contractor WHITING'S paralysis had left it, and people were beginning to congratulate themselves on being able once more to tread upon dry sidewalks, and get an occasional glimpse of the street pavement. But this last blast has upset all their calculations, and the public may as well resign themselves to fate, let the weather take its course, and cease to expect anything but mud and slush for the remainder of the season. Thank fortune the "season" is fast drawing to a close. There are only eight days more of Winter, according to the Almanac, and unless the hoary-headed old monarch should take it into his head to "linger in the lap of Spring," as the unseemly potentate often does, we shall soon be freed from his reign, and may reasonably hope to fall into the hands of more agreeable and mild-tempered rulers. Meantime, we can only say to the Street Contractor, "learn to labor;" and to the people, "learn to wait."

In some streets the snow has drifted and is piled to a height of three and four feet. Travel in all directions has been much impeded, and general business has been greatly interfered with. On both the out-of-town and City railroads, there have been delays, and on the latter four horses have found it wearisome to their flesh to do the work ordinarily done by two. Some of the vessels advertised to leave port, were compelled to remain until the storm shall abate. Pedestrianism, even with the aid of top-boots, was tedious, and is likely to be so for days to come.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms, Castle Garden. No special business being presented for action, the session was brief.

Following are the statistics of the two weeks:

Number of emigrants arrived to Feb. 18, 1867.	8,722
Number of emigrants arrived since to Feb. 20, 1867	1,670
Total	10,392
To same date in 1865	15,184

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Number of inmates in Institutions, Ward's Island	1,666	1,350	1,004	35

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1867		$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to Feb. 13	$21,944 26	
Received since to Feb. 20, for com. of passengers, &c.	3,154 00	—25,098 26
Total		$49,171 21
Disbursements as per account to Feb. 13, 1867		53,600 74
Overdrafts		$4,429 53

Obituary.

CATHARINE LIVINGSTON HOOKER, wife of JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, Esq., died at her residence in Fifth-avenue on the 18th inst., after a protracted illness. Mrs. HAMERSLEY was descended from some of the oldest and most distinguished families of New-York. She was the great great grandaughter of GILBERT LIVINGSTON, and her great great grandfather, LAURENCE READE, was the last of the high law officers of the British Crown under the Colonial *régime*. Her father, the late Hon. JAMES HOOKER, of Poughkeepsie, and Surrogate of Dutchess County for a long period, was universally esteemed for his personal worth and respected for his integrity by all who knew him. Mrs. HAMERSLEY united in her character the most unchanging amiability and cheerfulness of temper, varied intelligence as well as gracefulness of manner, thought and expression, and every accomplishment which can ornament the female mind or improve the heart. These qualities gave a charm to her society and conversation.

The whole tone of her existence and the extreme delicacy and propriety of her life in all her intercourse with others afforded unmistakable evidence of long ancestral moral culture and refinement of feeling. No single generation could have so thoroughly imbued any individual with the highest and most polished social and Christian virtues which were so conspicuous in this distinguished lady. The example of her serene, pure, elevated and pious life has left a deep impression upon the bereaved family circle, which will always be present to the emulous recollection of her children, to her disconsolate husband and the numerous friends she has prematurely left for the world of hope, for which she was so well prepared.

A Few "Express" Problems.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

To the Editors of the New-York Express:

A communication appeared in your paper of the 16th instant, purporting to be from a Stockholder of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

I have several good reasons for believing that the article dated did not emanate from a Stockholder of this Company:

1. Men seldom attempt to depreciate their own property.

2. Any honest stockholder knows that he can get all necessary information as to the affairs of the Company at its general office in this City, or by applying by letter to any of its officers, and that it is unnecessary to resort to the Press for that purpose.

3. It is known that the Merchants' Union Express Company has recently called for payment of 8 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company; and the Managers have expressed the confident belief that this amount will place the Company on a firm basis, rendering its complete success beyond question. Simultaneous with the issue of this call, letters of a similar character to the one in your paper have appeared in several cities, all purporting to come from the same source and aimed at one object—that of injuring the Company in the success of which they profess to be interested.

4. The fourth and strongest reason I have for believing that "Shareholder" is not a stockholder in the Merchants' Union Express Company, but is a stockholder in one of the old monopolies, is, that he is evidently in an unhappy state of mind. Our stockholders are not melancholy. Why should they be? It is well known that ninety-five per cent. of them are heavy shippers of express goods. A single stockholder of this Company in Chicago paid the old companies in one year previous to our organization over $100,000 in express charges.

Rates are now 25 per cent., and in some localities 50 per cent. lower than they were one year ago.

A merchant owning $5,000 of our stock and doing an express business of $5,000 per year, according to the statement of "Shareholder," has lost $250 on the value of his stock, provided he is forced to sell it to-day; but in one year he saves $2,000 to $2,500 on express charges, so that he has gained in one way ten times what he has lost in another. Shrewd merchants comprehend this subject, and no call ever yet made by the Company has met with so prompt a response as the last one. Again, "Shareholder" thinks the fact that the stock can be bought in Wall-street at $5 less than the amount paid in, looks badly for the Company, indicates mismanagement on the part of the Directors, and has a gloomy appearance generally. Now this idea suggests several little problems in the rule of proportion.

1. If a depreciation of $5 per share on the stock of a new company indicates mismanagement on the part of the Directors, what does a depreciation of $65 per share on the stock of an old company in the same period indicate?

2. If the stock of one company depreciates from $125 to $62 in value, while that of another depreciates $5 per share, what will be the market value of the former when the latter shall have depreciated $10 in value?

3. If five months' competition reduces the market value of a stock from $125 to $62 per share, how many months' competition will be required to wipe out the market value of said stock?

Now, Messrs. Editors, please give my compliments to your anxious correspondent, and assure him he will be politely received at our office; and any information which can prudently be made public will be given to him. If he wishes to form an idea as to the business of the Company, he can visit our depot in this or any of the Western cities, and if his visit fails to convince him that this Company is doing more business than any other, and, in most localities, more than any other two companies, I will pay him for the trouble and expense of his visit.

If the communication from "Shareholder" was published gratuitously, you will of course insert this reply on the same terms. If, however, as I suspect, that latter was published as an advertisement, with orders to send the bill to one of the old Express companies in this city, will publish this on the same terms, sending bill to the office of the new company, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street.

NORMAN C. MILLER,
General Manager in New-York.

The Merchants' Union Express Company.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

EDS. COM.: In reply to the communication of "Trustee," published in your issue of Tuesday last, allow me to say that I am one of the original stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company; that I am still one of its stockholders, and that I never had, nor have I now any interest, direct or indirect, in any other express company.

In selecting a medium for my inquiries of the Board of Management, I was influenced by a desire to evoke, in their support, an expression of the wishes of the stockholders here that should impress those in authority. The communication of "Trustee" justifies the belief that I have been successful. If to make respectful inquiry into the management and policy of the Merchants' Union Express Company be to assail it, then I may be considered guilty of that offence. But should it not be always in a condition to successfully repel such assaults in the most effective manner, viz.: by answering all proper questions? But "Trustee" thinks it is not proper to ask questions—certainly not to answer them—for fear of increasing the malignancy of competitors.

In reviewing the circular of the Executive Board, I was not actuated by any captious spirit of fault-finding, but from a desire to ascertain what foundation there was for the rumors that have been in circulation, for some time past, which were calculated to affect injuriously our Company, unless the proper refutation was made by the Executive Board. Their circular, filled with glittering generalities, was far from satisfactory to myself in common with many other stockholders.

"Trustee" says that had I called on him he would have given me satisfactory replies to my inquiries, but declines to furnish the information which I, with many other stockholders, desire to obtain, before we pay any more assessments, and contents himself with gratuitous insinuations, and by raising objections to the right of stockholders in asking information concerning their investments, which, to say the least, are unworthy of his position as Trustee, and will not be accepted by stockholders in lieu of the information asked for.

Stockholders scattered through every city and town in the Eastern and Western States, who have already invested in the aggregate nearly $4,000,000 in a Company, and who are having unexpected and heavy assessments made upon them, certainly have a right to know what has been done with the money already paid, and for what purposes the additional calls are made; what are the prospects and what the exact financial condition of the Company—not in general terms, but in detail, with the figures, showing the true condition of our investment.

"Trustees" says: "The Merchants' Union Express started with the expectation that about ten per cent. would be all that was needed, and it would have been sufficient if the old companies had recognized their legal rights." Will "Trustee" explain why "a corporation established to accomplish a reform needed by the entire mercantile community," should give as a reason why ten per cent. was not sufficient to organize and equip their company, that "the old companies had not granted them their legal rights—right of interchange of business." Was it not the boast of the Executive Board that they would run all the lines operated by the old companies, who were held out as "monopolies," preying upon the public, and did not the Executive Board, while using their own trunk lines, seek to affiliate with these "monopolies" by using their lateral and side lines? After denouncing the existing companies and promising "to break their backs," what claim had they on those old Companies, on which they based their rights, to demand that they should interchange business with them? Again, how does "Trustees" reconcile his statement that the Executive Board "spent an entire year investigating matters connected with the business previous to making their plans public—that they were well matured and that nothing has yet occurred to shake confidence in them?" With the other statement in the same communication, that "The Merchant's Union Express Company started with the expectation that about ten per cent. would be all that was needed, and that they found they had either to abandon the enterprise or make further calls."

"Trustee" must accept one or other conclusion; either that the plans of the Executive Board were not well matured and that they are "going it blind," or that an imposition was practised to secure subscribers to the capital stock by the assurance that ten per cent. would be sufficient.

"Trustee" says "Their, (the old companies,) declination forced either an abandonment of the enterprise or further calls, and the calls were made."

Were not the Executive Board well aware before their company commenced business, that the old companies would refuse business relations with them, and, if not, had they not, at least, found this out beyond any question at the time Mr. Hopkins, in his testimony before the Senate Committee in this City, stated that "at the present time there is paid in fourteen per cent. I do not think to exceed twenty per cent. will be called for in any contingency."

Four months had not elapsed from the day the Merchants' Express went into operation, and but a few weeks from the time of Mr. Hopkins' statement, when we find *four* more calls, in quick succession, bringing up the total amount assessed to twenty-five per cent., and no satisfactory reason given for this violation of the promises made to us to become stockholders, and no assurances even now that these are to be the last calls.

"Trustee" would have it believed that the calls in excess of the original estimate have been rendered necessary by the refusal of the old companies to recognize our "legal rights"—that is to say, that whereas, the organization and equipment of our Company would have been made on ten per cent. of our capital, with such recognition, that the equipment of certain side lines, of entirely secondary importance, is to cost us fifteen per cent. of our capital additional; and he is evidently hurt because our credulity is not equal to the prompt acceptance of this theory.

It seems from the communication of "Trustee," that our Company rested first and chiefly on the success of the disposition of the existing companies to do business with us, and if they declined, then that further calls upon the stockholders would have to be made to fight the old companies. It is, therefore, clear that "our Company being in an incipient state," that so long as the old companies decline, business relations with us, must calls be made upon the stockholders to carry on the enterprise? Under such a state of facts, with nearly four millions already invested, does it not behoove stockholders to investigate the condition and prospects of the Company intelligently before meeting any further calls?

Again, "Trustee" says "the Company is in an incipient state, requiring the utmost skill in the executive officers, and every movement requires care and watchfulness." How does this tally with the statement of the Executive Board in their printed circular, that "our Company is no longer an experiment—it is an established success"? An established enterprise, calling on its stockholders for contributions, should be in such relations to its completion as to be safe in stating fully the evidences of its prosperity—it should not be afraid of those whom it had vanquished. In fact, the ghosts of the old companies seem as troublesome to "Trustee" as to the Board of Management.

"Trustee" seems to think there is a parallel between the decline in the price of the stock of the old companies and that of our own, when they are to-day selling for probably double the amount of the value of their assets, and ours at three or four dollars per share less than the cash calls paid on it.

"Trustees" must certainly admit that there is a wide difference between the Boards of Directors of the Little Miami Railroad Company and the Executive Board of the Merchants' Union Express Company. The Miami Board may, it is true, initiate measures, and decide upon the policy of the Company, but they cannot increase their capital stock, as the Merchants' Union Express Company did, without a vote of the stockholders. They cannot lease a line, build an extension, raise money, or enter into contracts of an important nature with competing or connecting lines, without a vote of their stockholders. Their stockholders have the right to vote for their Board of Directors, and to examine into and investigate the books and affairs of the Company.

Now, will "Trustee" tell me what voice or vote have the stockholders of our Company in the management of its affairs? Under the articles of association have the stockholders any power to elect a Board of Directors or executive officers? Can they change the present management if a majority should deem it necessary? Are the stockholders consulted and a vote taken on the increase of the capital stock of the Company? If the Executive Board see fit to expend a million or two more on real estate, is the question of purchase submitted to the approval of the stockholders? Have stockholders any power, under their organization, to demand a statement of the affairs of the Company, and how can they obtain it unless the Executive Board see fit to furnish it?

Is not the Merchants Union Express Company a partnership or joint stock company, organized under the general law of New-York State, by which there can be no limit to the liability of any of its members, for any of the debts or liabilities? Is not each stockholder, after the exhaustion of the assets of the Company, pecuniarily responsible for the transactions of the Company by its agents or employees? Is not the liability of each stockholder precisely that of the members of any other business firm for a partnership debt? Is it not true that its limit is not that of the stock held as in corporations, but that of the pecuniary responsibility of the several individuals?

The Executive Board have already increased their capital from fifteen to twenty millions, without any vote of the stockholders, and why cannot they, if they see fit, increase it ten millions more? What check have the stockholders on the Executive Board? Simply none at all.

"Trustee" says that a little observation on my part will convince me that the Merchants' Union Express is doing more business than both the American and United States combined. Admitting such to be the case, which I do not question, but think it more than probable, is it not true that our Company has not made any profit so far, but has, on the aggregate business done, lost? And are we not in the position that the more business we do, under the competition with the old companies, the worse we are off?

It is true that the President of the Company did some time ago, when the calls were at fourteen per cent., state that no one had received a dollar of stock without the same payment. This may have been technically true at the time. What are the facts in that respect now?

At any rate, a reply by the Board of Management to the inquiry made on this and other points presented, if satisfactory, will strengthen our friends, and in any case cannot, of itself, benefit our competitors. Let us hear from the Board, and until then we will waive the discussion of unimportant issues.

STOCKHOLDER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12, 1867.

Public Notice.

The undersigned, former stockholders of the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, a Joint Stock Association, organized under the general laws of the State of New-York, under which all stockholders are held individually liable as far as they are able to pay, hereby give notice of having disposed of their stock in said Company, with all right, title and interest therein; and that they are not liable for any debts of said Company, its officers or employes, contracted after the date of such sale, as entered opposite their respective names:

J. ELLIOTT CONDIT, New-York—Jan. 24, 1867.
WARREN SHERWOOD, New-York—Jan. 31, 1867.
EDWIN BULKLEY, New-York—Jan. 14, 1867.
J. H. MERWIN, Bergen, N. J.—Feb. 12, 1867.
D. O. SHERMAN, Buffalo—Oct. 9, 1866.
A. ALTMAN, Buffalo—Oct. 11, 1866.
J. N. MATHEWS, Buffalo—Oct. 9, 1866.
HALLAM ELDREDGE, Binghamton—Dec. 1, 1866.
ELIPHALET N. GILLESPY, Binghamton—Jan. 30, 1867.
ADAMS & ELLIS, Rochester—Feb. 10, 1867.
IRA T. ALDRICH, Lockport—Jan. 17, 1867.
SIDNEY A. STEVENS, Brockport—Jan. 29, 1867.
G. K. ROGERS, Little Falls—Oct. 9, 1866.
BENNETT BROS., Little Falls—Oct. 9, 1866.
JAMES MIX, JR., Albany—Oct. 16, 1866.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, Utica—Nov. 3, 1866.
H. J. WOOD, Utica—Feb. 10, 1867.
JOHN BANKER, Schenectady—Feb. 8, 1867.
CHARLES ASHLEY, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 15, 1866.
ASHLEY & PHILLIPS, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 15, 1866.
Z. C. PHILLIPS, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 16, 1866.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, Ogdensburgh—Jan. 4, 1867.
GEO. S. T. NEWELL, Providence—Nov. 17, 1866.
M. M. MERRIMAN, Hartford—Oct. 15, 1867.
S. WOODRUFF, Hartford—Aug. 24, 1866.
J. H. BOWEN, Chicago—Jan. 26, 1867.
GEORGE BEADLE, Syracuse—Feb. 12, 1867.
W. V. MOSS, Cincinnati—Oct. 16, 1867.
JOHN CINAMON, Cincinnati—Oct. 17, 1867.
S. R. VAN DUSEN, Canastota—Jan. 9, 1867.
DANIEL HUGUS, Pittsburgh—Jan. 18, 1867.
PAUL H. HOCKE, Pittsburgh—Jan. 25, 1867.
GEORGE DOELTZ & BRO., Detroit—Jan. 26, 1867.
JOSEPH CURTISS, Rochester—Oct. 15, 1866.
JOHN E. MOREY, Rochester—Oct. 15, 1866.

A Report

TO THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF NEW-YORK.

PRESENTED AT THE LAST MEETING, BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THIS MEDICAL INSTITUTION, FOR THE EXAMINATION OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH has received another distinction, which still further enhances the reputation of this renowned preparation from the numerous nostrums of the day, and places it in a position far above all the so-called health preservers.

After its introduction into the United States, the President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, appointed a Committee to report on this celebrated beverage, which is not only used in enormous quantities in Europe, but has also received the indorsement of many European scientific bodies. Mr. HOFF received from the Chairman of the Committee an invitation to assist at a meeting, and had the honor to give the members of the Academy full information as to the compound and mode of preparation. The Committee, the members of which had convinced themselves in their private practice of the efficacy of this remedy, received with approbation Mr. HOFF'S explanations, particularly as to its virtues as a nutriment, appetizer and tonic, and as owing to its containing only a slight tinge of alcohol, is equally desirable for the sick and healthy.

Mr. HOFF has the satisfaction of knowing that the Committee consider his preparation of great value. On the 5th inst., the report adopted, which recommends HOFF'S Malt Extract Beverage of Health to the profession, was read at a meeting of the Academy, and indorsed by many of the members present. Hence, American science agrees with European, which has declared that HOFF'S Malt Extract Beverage of Health is highly serviceable, not only as an article of diet for convalescents, but also as a most excellent remedy for certain affections of the throat, stomach and bowels.—*Evening Express.*

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 Broadway, New-York.

One dozen and upward delivered to any part of this City and suburbs.

Keep Disease at Bay.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by chronic dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised, as by a miracle, from a similar state of prostration, by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics; to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most particularly and emphatically addressed. You who are thus situated are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign; and as surely as truth is progressive, and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative now employed in the medicinal practice.

New-York office No. 36 Dey-st.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Mnufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus: GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine,

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, IS GUARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the clay and make 3,000 to 3,500 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room 28.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Astonishing.—THOMAS COHEN, of No. 92 North 6th-st., Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

An Article of True Merit.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 319 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOSWELL—HITCHCOCK.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, Westchester, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells, HENRY BOSWELL, of Brooklyn, to ANNIE L., eldest daughter of William Hitchcock, of the former place. No cards.

FOSTER—HEGEMAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at the Presbyterian Church, Lamington, N. J., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, SCOTT FOSTER, of New-York City, to LINA, daughter of John S. Hegeman, of Pottersville, N. J.

SANFORD—MACKRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. H. Greenleaf, AMOS W. SANFORD to Miss SARAH M., youngest daughter of James Mackrell, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

FINLEY.—At Tremont, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, Mrs. MARIA FINLEY, relict of George Finley, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Tremont, on Friday, at 9½ A. M. Train leaves 26th-st. at 8 o'clock.

FISHER.—At New-Haven, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, ADALINE LOUISA FORBES, wife of Prof. George P. Fisher.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Hillhouse-av., New-Haven, on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 3½ P. M.

FIELDS.—On Monday, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, Dr. EDWARD FIELDS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, No. 42 Charlton-st., on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

GOODWILLIE.—In Barnet, Caledonia County, Vt., of congestion of the lungs, Rev. THOMAS GOODWILLIE, D. D., aged 66 years.

GRISWOLD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 17, at Cannes, France, in the 52d year of his age, CHARLES GRISWOLD, of Manila, Philippine Islands, son of the late Z. Griswold, of this City.

HAMERSLEY.—On Monday evening, Feb. 18, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, wife of John W. Hamersley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 21st inst., from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, Mrs. MARY WALLACE MARSHALL, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel Chauncey, No. 97 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SPAFARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, MINNIE B., youngest daughter of Rev. Henry A. and Miranda Blair Spafard, aged 9 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, corner Washington and Johnson sts., on Friday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

WRIGHT.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, MARY WRIGHT, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, William S. Wright, No. 243 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WAGNER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, HARRY, infant son of Arnold H. and Cecilia G. Wagner.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 171 West 17th-st., on Friday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WEBB.—At Greenport, Long Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, MELINDA WEBB, widow of the late Silas Webb, aged 81 years and 28 days.

WALL.—On Monday morning, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience, WILLIAM J. B. WALL, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 318 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SUMMONS.—The members of Howard Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a communication of the Lodge, at their rooms, No. 946 Broadway, on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 12½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, WM. J. WALL. CHAS. S. BELCHER, Master.

JOHN H. GRAY, Secretary.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Net assets Feb. 5, 1866		$14,112,349 85
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Premiums—Original first year	$2,176,941 57	
Renewals	2,926,739 28	—$5,103,680 85
War extras and annuities	41,869 33	
Interest	1,035,485 70	
Rents	66,000 00	— 6,217,035 88
Total		$20,329,385 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death	$767,966 67	
Matured endowments	7,090 00	
Cash dividends		
Additions to claims by death	$179,747 81	
Additions to matured endowments	3,928 00	
Post-mortem dividends	52,115 17	
Reductions of Premium	9,850 17	
Additions surrendered	449,399 58	
Total cash dividends paid during the year	694,040 73	
Commissions	258,491 39	
Paid for annuities	11,924 12	
Paid for surrendered policies	154,675 10	
Paid in liquidation of future commissions	455,606 78	
Exchange, postage, advertising, taxes and medical examiners	137,707 46	
Salaries and legal expenses	98,538 11	
Printing and stationery and sundry office expenses	84,088 42	
Office rent for real estate sinking fund	20,000 00	
Profit and loss	49 93	— 2,690,088 76
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1867		$17,639,296 97
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,547,450 07	
Bonds and mortgages	10,097,309 60	
United States and New-York State Stocks, at cost	5,003,108 75	
Real estate	937,711 98	
Due from agents	53,716 57	—$17,639,296 97
Add—		
Interest accrued but not due, or due and not paid	$157,463 75	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	301,795 00	
Premiums due but not yet received	404,436 88	
Premiums deferred semi-annually and quarterly	808,374 81	— $1,672,070 44
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1867		$19,311,367 41

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent,
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AGENTS WANTED.

THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; OR, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $20 to $30 per day. Address, for full particulars, the author and publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DISEASED LIVER AND THE MANY DANGEROUS MALADIES WHICH ARE CAUSED BY A MORBID CONDITION OF THAT ORGAN.

To give the public a clear understanding of the mode in which SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS produce those wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we present a brief DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMAN LIVER and its functions, which will make the operation of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding.

The liver is supplied with blood vessels, nerves and absorbents. One of its obvious uses is to secrete and prepare the bile. It likewise filters the blood and separates that fluid from all impurities. How indispensably necessary to health is the proper performance of this function! If the liver is diseased it cannot purify the blood, and if that is sent back through the lungs, brain and other parts in a morbid condition, it must cause jaundice, biliousness, obstruction of the kidneys, gravel and many other complaints more or less painful and dangerous, but the least of them quite enough to make a man sick and uncomfortable, and unfit for the performance of any of the duties of life. This unhealthy state of the system very often ends in pulmonary consumption.

The circulation of the blood is conducted in this manner: The heart sends the vital current down through the arteries; it passes through the flesh, taking up all impurities in its progress; then the stream of blood flows backward through veins, and passes to the liver to be purified. It is impossible to cure consumption, scrofula, or scarcely any other kind of ulceration while that important organ, the liver, is diseased. It is for that reason that "regular physicians" rarely cure consumption. They usually begin their treatment with the use of some cough medicine, the basis of which is morphia or opium in some shape, which locks up the liver instead of relaxing the secretions, giving a tone to the stomach, and producing a healthy flow of bile. Dr. Schenck's PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS will strengthen the system, purify the blood, and ripen and heal ulcers on the lungs.

A volume would be required to give a brief account of the remarkable cures performed by Dr. Schenck's medicines, viz: Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, all of which are accompanied by full directions for the use of them.

Patients can consult me professionally at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with my Respirometer, $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, $7 50 the half-dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
General Wholesale Agents.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BACHE.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, specially called, Feb. 19, 1867, to consider the bereavement which had befallen the Commission in the death of its Vice-President ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission hears with fraternal sensibility of the death of their honored associate and friend ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, one of the original members of the Commission, for three years, and until health wholly failed, among its most active and valuable workers, its only Vice-President, and always its loyal, warm-hearted and influential supporter.

Resolved, That in Prof. BACHE'S military, scientific and administrative training and experience, as well as in his native fullness of mind and balance of character, the Sanitary Commission found an inexhaustible fund of counsel and wisdom, while in his established reputation and high position they gained honor and confidence in their work, and drew to themselves the sympathies, science and the good will of a large constituency now in other fields of difficult enterprise and endeavor.

Resolved, That the exquisite courtesy, genial manners, and warm-heartedness of our late associate, had endeared him to every member of the Commission, and made the memory of our official intercourse flagrant with tender regrets; and that among the most precious recollections of our history will forever continue the image of his wise, gentle, gracious, humane and faithful character.

Resolved, That the Commission will testify their respect for their late Vice-President's memory, by deputing a special Committee to attend his funeral at the Capital, and that the President and Secretary, Dr. C. R. Agnew and Dr. J. S. Newberry be that Committee.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed on the minutes, and be published in the papers of Washington, Newport, Philadelphia, Boston and New-York.

GRAPE VINES.

Send Stamp for Price List.
FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THE IMPROVED WEED SEWING Machines, warranted in all respects, at their new store, No. 613 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR MARCH, 1867.

CONTENTS:

THE DODGE CLUB; OR, ITALY IN MDCCCLIX.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Dick!—Here I invite my Friends—The Club—The Place Vendome—Keep it, Buttons!—That's a Hotel Bill—Cicero against Verres—Sac-r-r-r-re!—Number 729—Horror! Despair!—Those Italians—Genoa, the Superb—Their Noble Excellencies—Lazaroni and Macaroni.
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS ON THE WAR.—(*Sixth Paper.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—An Interior—The Portsmouth—The Narrow Passage—An Explosion—Burnt Railroad Bridge, Narrow Passage Creek—The Peaked Mountain from New Market—You know Swartz—The Aristocracy—"Jordan is a Hard Road to Travel"—Lowering the Flag.
IF I WERE RICH.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SPIDERS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—James Island Spider—Its Cocoon—Scorpion—Mygale—Spider in the Egg—Reel for Spider's Silk—Nephila Plumipes—Theridion—Torn Cocoon—Sundry Cocoons—Chalcidian—Small Cocoon—Web of Epeira Riparia—Egg-Bag—Parts of Epeira—Twenty-three Illustrations.
OUR EXPECTED GUESTS.
A BRACE OF BOYS.
"UM CREETERS IS WOMEN."
THE VIRGINIANS IN TEXAS.
CHAPTER X. Out in a Norther.
CHAPTER XI. The Night of the Fire.
CHAPTER XII. Mr. Roland.
LAURA'S LOVERS.
HOW WE GET OUR NEWS.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND WEEKLY.

MAGAZINE, one copy for one year	$4 00
WEEKLY, one copy for one year	4 00

An extra copy of either the *Weekly* or the *Magazine* will be supplied gratis to every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20.

Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each volume containing the numbers for one year, will be furnished for $7, freight by express paid, the weight of the volume being beyond that allowed in the mail.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
New-York.

FIFTY ENGRAVINGS IN THIS NUMBER!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR MARCH, 1867.

"Watching Baby"—our steel engraving—is a most excellent design.

Colored Fashion-plate. Six beautiful figures, and very truthful in the styles.

Chess-table in Bead-work, and a Swallow in Berlin Wool-work. Printed in blue.

The Robins. Another of our beautiful wood-cuts.

The latest wood-cut fashions and novelties that we present in the March number are two Spring costumes, six new styles of dresses, wraps and *paletots*, several of which are of the peplum order; a breakfast jacket, Spring costume for a boy; fancy neck-tie; and the new patterns of floral ear-rings.

The Work Department contains the following variety of work:

Traveling dressing-case; raised embroidery; footstool with a hot bottle; pen-wiper, in the shape of a jockey's cap; two new stitches in Berlin work; letters for marking; design for canvas work; embroidery pattern for a pocket-book, card, or cigar case; and several other embroidery and braiding patterns, &c.

Four designs for drawing-lessons.

An engraving of a handsome village or suburban residence, with plan, is also given in this number.

The literary department is filled with interesting reading matter. Marion Harland contributes an excellent story.

HEADS AND CHARACTERS.—HONS. B. F. Wade, John B. Alley, B. F. Boyer, J. W. Patterson, J. H. Farquhar, R. B. Hayes, R. P. Buckland, Wm. Lawrence, Martin Welker, S. E. Ancona. Also, Mr. Thomas C. Durant, N. P. Willis, with Portraits, Biographies and Characters. Indian Legends; Mental Telegraph; Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs; Plain Words to Big Boys; The Teacher; Hints to Travelers; Visiting the Sick; Health at Home; A Trip to Omaha; Flogging; Parental Influence; Going to Paris; Pope's Essay on Man, &c., in March number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE STORY OF ELIZABETH. BY MISS THACKERAY, author of "Village on the Cliff," and daughter of WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, Esq., the author of "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," &c., is for sale this day by F. A. BRADY, No. 22 Ann-st., and by all booksellers. One large duodecimo volume. Price $1 in paper; or $1 50 in cloth. Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Business Letter from Gen. Washington.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives a copy of a letter, hitherto unpublished, from Gen. WASHINGTON to the manager of one of his estates, and says that this one letter "contains in it the maxims and the example which, if universally followed by Virginians, would quickly recover the Old Dominion from her present prostration, and make her more rich, more populous, more powerful, and more distinguished than ever." The letter was written while WASHINGTON was President, and is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1791.

MR. WHITNEY: Your letter of 29th of last month came duly to hand with the report of the preceding week, and I am sorry to find by them that the weather had become dry again; but as we have had some fine rains here in the course of the last week—as it is raining, and has been doing so nearly twelve hours—and has all the appearance of a general rain, I hope by your next to hear that you have participated in them, and that your crops are benefited thereby and not very unpromising.

I am very sorry to hear that no more ground was sown in buckwheat for a crop than the remains of No. 5 at Dogue Run. The want of it may be a serious misfortune to me, as your oats have, and corn may, turn out very short. The weather about the time buckwheat ought to have been sown, was as dry here as it could have been with you, and the ground broke up as hard; nevertheless the farmers persevered until they got in the seed, and now nothing could be more promising than it is. The scanty crop of corn, therefore, to them will scarcely be felt in feeding their stock; and it was the apprehension of this that induced them, notwithstanding the difficulty of preparing the ground, to increase the quantity as a substitute, by doing which they will find their account in an ample provision for their horses, &c. Field No. 2 at Dogue Run is the next for corn, and the one which (if you find any advantage from the practice this year) you will list with furrows thrown back to back on the unbroken earth, as was the case last Fall. I mean to adhere to my system at that plantation, as the only one, in my opinion, that will ever restore my field to any degree of fertility; for I see clearly that it is in vain to expect that they can be kept up by nature in the way you speak of, and to crop them hard without, as like pushing a horse that has a long race to perform to his full speed at first, the result of which must be that he will grow slower and slower every round he takes, until he is unable to move. I saw very little progress when I was last at home, in manuring by cow-pens, and none by mud, and without them it is impossible that the Winter pens and stables can supply the deficiency. What, then, besides vegetable manure and laying (in grass if possible), can keep the land in tolerable heart?—or if constantly in use can save it from destruction? I speak from experience, for I used to get ten, twelve and more bushels to the acre from corn land laid down in wheat—and what do I get now? You can answer this! Yet I am willing that you should pursue your own course (except at Dogue Run) next year.

Among several sorts of wheat which I sowed for experiments in the Fall of 1788, there was a white wheat (not bearded) that I had conceived a very high opinion of, and intended to have gone largely into the growth of. Can this be the white lammas which you condemn? That and the yellow bearded, as it resists the Hessian fly, I meant to have propagated principally. I hope every precaution will be used to prevent the different kinds from mixing.

What has been done to the Dogue Run meadow since I left Mount Vernon? By the reports I perceive a good deal of labor has been bestowed upon it, and am much pleased therewith. It would be a most desirable thing if the wet parts of the meadow at the mill, next to be prepared, could be well grubbed, as the lower part (now in corn) was last Autumn, before the weather becomes too cold and wet to work it. The same wish, as far as it is practicable to accomplish it, I would extend to the swamp which is now ditching at French's. The Summer and early part of the Fall are the only proper seasons for that sort of work.

I am very glad to hear of the good performance of the mill. If Mr. EVANS, or his brother, agreeably to the tenor of the inclosed letter, is not there by the time Mr. BALL has completed the other part of the work, let him go on without, but with those parts first as are mentioned in the letter. I send the license for erecting this machine. Here interlined on side of page: (The license after Mr. BALL has seen it, must be lodged with the Major.) It is taken for a pair of stones only because no more are employed in the manufacture of wheat. Have you heard of the missing horse yet? I am certainly the most unlucky person living, in horse flesh, on my estate—and almost as bad indeed in other species of stock, as no report is made without deaths, although I am always culling the old ones to prevent them.

I remain your friend, &c.,

G. WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee Senate has declined to appoint a committee to investigate the report of a conspiracy to assassinate Col. STOKES and other prominent Union men of that State. The committee to whom the proposition was referred made a report dismissing the whole subject as "unfit for legislative action."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.

A. MORTON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that on the 2d day of January, ult., he sold to Messrs. A. BRAITEAU & CO. all his stock and fixtures in his house, located at No. 24 Bond-st., retaining no pecuniary interest whatever in the house from said date. His successors will continue the business on their own account at the above-mentioned stand.

J. B. HOLDERMANN.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON IN THE Yard. Apply at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C and East 18th-st.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $30 $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—One Horizontal Engine, 125 horse-power, second-hand.

One Horizontal Engine, 25 horse-power, new.
One Horizontal Engine, 10 horse-power, new.
Six Portable Engines, 12 horse-power, new.

Portables are very substantial, with large Locomotive Boiler, solid Bed-plates, Heaters, Governor, and altogether the best ever built in the country.

3 Drilling-machines, 1 "Industrial Works" Slotting-machine, 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, large size; 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, small size. All of the above tools are nearly new and in good order, and will be sold low for cash.

Also, 18 sets of Oil Tools, made from faggoted scrap iron, and fitted up in the best manner. Apply at SOUTH BROOKLYN STEAM ENGINE WORKS, near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses, now wishes to dispose of the following vehicles and harness at a sacrifice:
1 light platform coach, curtain quarter, $350, cost $900.
1 six-seat phaeton or brett, light, $550, cost $900.
1 light coal box shifting top buggy $235, cost $450.
1 light yacht body shifting top buggy $210, cost $400.
1 shifting top depot wagon $175, cost $300.
3 sets single harness $40, cost $150.
1 set light double harness $55, cost $125.
For sale separately if desired.
Apply at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES

The largest assortment of Valentines in the City wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN TO WHOM THE night watchman at the New-Haven Depot gave the wrong MUFF, last Thursday evening, the 14th, will oblige the owner by sending it to No. 10 East 14th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. KELLER, J. SHAWHAN, G. W. TAYLOR, MEGIBLEN & BRO., and other favorite brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. For sale by VIBBARD, FISKE & CO., No. 38 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.

WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the 25th day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the 18th day of May, 1866, at a Court of Sessions, County of New-York, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. 8, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS; ALSO, INSURANCE AND MANUFACTURING STOCKS PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

(ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.)

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more 10-40 coupons due March 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses. $1,194,173 23	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS, JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE, DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS, CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON, BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS, FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT, GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON, JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE, GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE, WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY, PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER, SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE-named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 459, 267, 48, 200, 203, 586, 447, 103, 161, 816, 847, 86, 489, 641, 291, 309, 841, 916, 642, 662.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Trustees.
ISAAC H. KNOX,

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

AN INSTALLMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE (25) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company will be due and payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1867. By order of the Board.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECtion of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110½	110¾	June, 7-30	105¾	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	110⅜	110⅝	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	112	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	109⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	109	109½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 " new, '65	106	106¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114⅞
10-40 Registered	97¾	97⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112¼	112¾
10-40 Coupon	101⅝	101⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111¾
Gold	137¾	137⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111
August, 7-30	105⅝	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	[illegible]

We keep on hand a supply of

NEW 5-20 BONDS

to give in exchange for all issues of

7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.

VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 30 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 7 WALL-ST.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.

Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.

Keep on hand First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

M. T. RODMAN,
D. C. FISK, } General Partners.
H. H. FISK,
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.,

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, O. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.

MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS FOR USE IN EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

ALSO, MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON BY TELEGRAPH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HOLDERS OF U. S. 7 3-10 NOTES OF ALL ISSUES

Can have them exchanged for the NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1865 on the most favorable terms, without delay, by applying to HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities. No. 32 Wall-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 6 NEW-ST.,

Stock Exchange Building.

NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON.

(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)

Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.

No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., OFFICE, No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will be closed on the evening of the 20th of February, and remain closed until the morning of the 28th day of February, 1867.

JAMES H. MEETSER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF GEO. K. SISTARE, (ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1867.

7.30s EXCHANGED FOR NEW UNITED States 5-20s, 1865, and bonds, in sums to suit, delivered immediately, on the same terms as at the United States Treasury in Washington.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

About 200 net tons (common) cast iron.
About 750 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)
About 100 tons loaded shell.
About 15 tons scrap wrought iron.
About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
587 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
150 wooden chassis, ironed.
About 750 cavalry saddles, 750 bridles, 3,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)
About 1,500 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the

SUPERIOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER "COSMOPOLITAN,"

of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 130 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,

consisting of

3,473 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon,

50,000 TO 60,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

222 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
31 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
Landing ex *Emilia Crampo*.
300 barrels Havana Oranges.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 6 East River:
3,240 boxes fresh Catania Oranges.
1,400 boxes fresh Catania Lemons.
Cargo bark *Agnes* from Catania.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds THIS DAY (Thursday,) Feb. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For full particulars see catalogues, which can be obtained at the office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their Gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

many of which are attributed to celebrated artists.

Also, about 500 Lithographs, to be sold for account of Sun Mutual Insurance Company, slightly damaged on voyage per steamship *Germania*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

Rosewood and mahogany pianos, mirrors, walnut, oak and painted marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, china, glassware, fancy goods, carpets, stoves, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

Some of which are by the BEST FOREIGN and NATIVE ARTISTS.

By MINER & SOMERVILLE, at No. 37 Nassau-st., THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 10½ o'clock. Now on exhibition with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, in 78th, 79th, 89th, 90th, 104th, 105th and 83d sts, 4th, 8th and 11th avs.,

AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway:

78TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
78TH-ST.—10 lots south side, 150 feet west of 11th-av.
79TH-ST.—8 lots south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
79TH-ST. is 100 feet wide, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.
89TH-ST.—2 lots on north side, 82 feet east of 11th-av.
90TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 82 feet east of 4th-av.
104TH-ST.—5 lots north side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.
105TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.

These lots on 104th and 105th sts. are finely located, ground level and entirely free from rock.

83D-ST.—2 lots south side, 32 feet east of Madison-av.
4TH-AV.—4 lots on the east side, commencing on the northeast corner of 89th-st.
8TH-AV.—2 lots east side, about 25 feet south of 110th-st.
11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 77th-st.
11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 78th-st.

The above described lots are all well located and in those sections of the City where property is most rapidly enhancing in value.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.

4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 46 Wall-st.

JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOK-TRADE SALE-ROOMS, NO 498 Broadway. THURSDAY, Feb. 21, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., each day. Sale of an exceedingly choice collection of books relating to America, comprising a large assortment of scarce local histories, travels, memoirs—privately printed—and large paper books; Washington Sermons, &c., &c.; among which may be mentioned Thos. Campanius Holm—1702—Habeas Corpus Pamphlets—complete set unique; Proud's Pennsylvania, 2 volumes, uncut; Salem Witchcraft, large paper, Daniel Boone, 8vo., uncut; Almon's Remembrancer, 13 volumes—very scarce; History Bucks County, Penn., Melvin, 4to; Stedman, 4to, John Harroldson, 8vo., Battle of the Kegs, 8vo.; many valuable books relating to Gen. Washington, &c., &c., Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, SUPREME Court, under the direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

43D-ST.—Two houses and lots on the north side of 43d-st., each about 25x100 feet 4, commencing 200 feet west from west side of 8th-av. Also,

43D-ST.—One lot on north side of 43d-st., 20x50 feet, commencing 80 feet east from east side of 9th-av.

Sale peremptory. For maps apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.

The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.

The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—HORSES, TRUCK, FEED, FLOUR.—THURSDAY, 21st February, 12 o'clock, 11th-av. and 42d-st.: Feed-store, fixtures, hay and oats, scales, three horses, double and single trucks, harness. W. A. CARTER, auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Congress of the United States, have adopted the following Resolutions, and Rules and Regulations, to be observed by Architects on submitting plans for a fire-proof building to be erected for a Post-office and United States Courts, in the City of New-York:

Resolved, That all architects desiring to compete for the plan to be adopted by this Commission, for the erection and building of a Post-office and Court rooms for the United States Courts, in the City of New-York, be requested to furnish plans to this Commission for the purpose aforesaid, and that the following are the conditions and rules to be observed by such architects:

1st—The plans to be upon a uniform scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot, and at least one exterior perspective drawing to the same scale.

2d—To be free from coloring, except so far as may be necessary to indicate materials used. Elevations and sections may be tinted in India ink or sepia.

3d—To be accompanied by outline specifications and approximate estimates in detail.

4th—Special reference must be had to the subject of acoustics, heating and ventilation.

5th—The material of the exterior to be of white marble, except as to first floor, which is to be estimated both for marble and iron.

6th—Plans and estimates to be submitted to the Commissioners at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on or before MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REQUISITES FOR THE BUILDING.

To be three stories and an attic in height above the basement; a separate estimate to be made for sub-cellar.

Basement and first floor to be used entirely as a Post-office.

Second and third floor to be divided as follows, viz.:

1st—Six rooms for United States District-Attorney, assistants and clerks	2d floor.
2d—Three rooms for United States Marshal	2d floor.
3d—One room for Circuit Court, at least 30 by 45	2d floor.
4th—One room for District Court, at least 30 by 45	2d floor.
5th—One room for District Court Judges' Chambers	2d floor.
6th—One room for Circuit Court Judges' Chambers	2d floor.
7th—Two rooms for Circuit Court Clerk and Records	2d floor.
8th—Two rooms for District Court Clerk and Records	2d floor.
9th—One room for Grand Jury	3d floor.
10th—One room for arbitration	3d floor.
11th—Two rooms for Referees of Circuit and District Courts	3d floor.
12th—One room for District-Attorney's Records	2d floor.
13th—Four extra rooms, if required, for United States District-Attorney and Marshal	3d floor.
14th—Two rooms for Janitor	3d floor.

All other rooms in 2d and 3d stories and attic will be required for Post-office purposes.

All the above to be accompanied with the necessary wash-rooms, wardrobes, water-closets, &c.

As many tanks in the upper story as may be required to furnish a constant and sufficient supply of water throughout the building.

As many safes and iron vaults as may be required in the basement and each story of the building.

All unnecessary and inappropriate ornamentation to be avoided.

All plans and estimates to be presented, as aforesaid, sealed, and addressed to JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman of the Commission, at the Mayor's Office of the City of New-York, with the name of the architect.

Resolved, That the sum of Five Thousand Dollars will be paid to the Architect whose plan shall be approved of and adopted by the Commission; that such Architect be recommended by the Commission as Superintendent in the erection of said building, in accordance with the terms of a contract to be entered into hereafter by said Architect and the United States, or the lawfully constituted authorities thereof for that purpose; that he be paid and receive a commission as follows: 5 per cent. on $250,000, 3 per cent. on $250,000, 2 per cent. on balance of the amount of expenditure and cost of erecting said building.

Resolved, That the sum of Three Thousand Dollars be paid to the Architect whose plan shall be reported upon and adopted by the Commission as second in merit; that the sum of Two Thousand Dollars be paid to the Architect whose plan may be determined by the Commission as third in merit; and that the sum of One Thousand Dollars be paid to the Architect whose plan may be pronounced by the Commission to be fourth in merit.

Resolved, That the next Ten whose plans may be pronounced respectively by this Commission as most deserving of merit, be classified in Two Divisions of five each, and that the First Division be paid Five Hundred Dollars each, and that the Second Division be paid Three Hundred Dollars each.

Resolved, That this Commission reserve the right of rejecting all plans proposed and submitted to it.

Resolved, That all plans for which premiums shall be awarded, be retained as the property of the United States, and that all other plans be returned to the Architects who submitted them.

Resolved, That Architects are requested to apply to JAMES KELLY, Postmaster, Secretary of the Commission, at the Post-Office, for the proposals, surveys and maps.

The foregoing is approved.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.
O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor; JAMES KELLY, Postmaster;
SAM'L G. COURTNEY, U. S. Att'y, South. Dist., N. Y.; JONATHAN STURGES, Pres't Chamber of Commerce;
JACKSON S. SHULTZ, MOSES TAYLOR,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, CHARLES H. ROGERS.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman of Commission.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees, in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contracter will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $200,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster. U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2, Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3, Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4. Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5. Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6. Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7. Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8. Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.

The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,533,000 cubic feet, and 195,000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.

Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say,

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily,
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $350, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 115th-st., commencing 180 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRATTON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us, under the name of ASHE & HAGAN, is dissolved from this date by mutual consent.

W. F. ASHE,
HENRY HAGAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1867.

MR. ARTHUR J. PEABODY IS ADMITTED as a partner in our house from this date.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STOCKBROKERS.

The advertiser who has an established office near the Exchange, with good credit, banking facilities, &c., desires a partnership with some member of the Open or Mining Board who has a fair commission business and moderate capital. Address in confidence,

GOOD FAITH, Box No. 4,090 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND STOCK OF an old-established book and stationery store on Broadway; the owner is retiring from business; work and good pay for at least three young men of energy and intelligence. Price $10,000. Address this week, with real name and residence, OMEGA, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, New-York.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE.—Stock consisting of parasols and fancy goods; business well established; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 861 Broadway, near 17th st., west side; proprietor going into the manufacturing business.

FOR SALE—A SHOE MANUFACTURING BUSIness; machinery all in good order; most convenient manufacturing locality near New-York; long lease; low rent; price $2,500; will exchange for merchandise or good stock at its market value. Address B., Post-office Box No. 586, Chicago.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—FOR sale cheap, the right of the territory of New-York State for a *new and valuable* patent article, wanted in every household; simple and cheap to manufacture. Call at room No. 117 Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

$8,000 TO $10,000—A PARTNER WANTED (either active or silent) with this amount in an established Broadway retail business. Address D. G., Box No. 1,135 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the

MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.

No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

CLOTHING.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.

No. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.

No. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Family school, for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Its twenty-second semi-annual session begins Feb. 12. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars can be had of J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway, or of the Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The Spring term commences March 14, 1867. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience wishes an engagement for the morning hours; instruction in English, music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station G.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$20 REWARD—ON TUESDAY EVENING, while going from Hamilton-av. ferry in West-st. cars to Pier No. 21 North River, and from thence to Jersey City, a WALLET containing about $73. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to J. W. WHITNEY, No. 312 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A JOB COMPOSItor and a Job Pressman who have always been used to the finest kinds of work. Those possessed of originality in style of execution, expeditious and reliable in every emergency, will hear of good inducements by addressing H. H. RAYMOND, Lock Box 281, Cincinnati. Single gentlemen preferred.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT MEN TO TEMper hay and manure fork-tines; none need apply unless capable of producing the most approved and uniform spring temper. Address or call on MONTGOMERY FORK COMPANY, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, with a small family, may inquire at No. 54 Broad-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOman as nurse and seamstress; none but those with good City references need apply. Call at No. 7 East 39th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GLASS STAINER in a neighboring city. Apply to M. M. PACKER, No. 35 Ferry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MAN TO CARE FOR HORSES, harness, &c. Address by letter R. D., No. 498 Water-st., for two days.

STATIONERY.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN thoroughly acquainted with this business, one capable of giving estimates, &c. Address Box No. 5,304 Post-office.

$75 PER MONTH TO ONE GOOD AGENT in each county in the United States to sell our Patent White Wire Clothes-lines. Address AMERICAN WIRE CO., 149 Broadway, New-York, Room 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook; is a good plain cook; or would do chamberwork; has good reference as to capability. Call at No. 350 West 25th-st., back room, first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can do French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 East 33d-st., first door east of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist with plain washing; best of City references can be given. Apply for two days at No. 175 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as good cook and excellent baker in a private family only; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good City reference. Call for two days in the store No. 281 Mulberry-st., near Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist with the chamberwork or do plain sewing; has got the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 482 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid or parlor-maid in a first-class family. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 23 West 13th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do chamberwork, waiting or light housework of a private family; neat and respectful, and one that will try to please; best reference. City or country. Call at No. 14 Pacific-st., corner Willow, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress in a private family; understands washing and ironing in all its branches. Apply in the basement of No. 840 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant girls situations, one as first-class chambermaid, and the other as nurse and plain sewing or any other work in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 335 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse, or to attend in a confectionery store; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 309 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl, who speaks English perfectly, as chambermaid, waitress, or to do plain cooking. Inquire for two days at No. 217 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant chambermaid, plain sewing or would take laundress' place; excellent sewer. Call at No. 139 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress, or chambermaid and child's nurse; is willing to make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 148 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, who speaks perfect English, as chambermaid or waitress; has good reference. Inquire for two days at No. 217 East 34th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant woman as waitress in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, in either City or country; is an excellent bread and pastry maker; soup and jellies of all kinds. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 170 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A FAMily or gentlemen's washing; shirts polished, if required. Call or address No. 241 West 22d-st., third floor, Room No. 10, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 East 14th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery, or to go out by the day, week or month. Can be seen for two days at No. 418 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen and recommended from her last place, No. 35 West 38th-st., for one day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework, in a small, private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, who has lost her baby one week old, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence, No. 510 East 16th-st.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SERVANTS, good German girls, &c., immediately, for City or country, can be suited promptly with competent, civil help at the American Female Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS experienced English gardener, who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, stove and green-house plants, vegetables, &c.; is an expert hand in laying out and improving a gentleman's place; is married, and without incumbrance; best of reference. Address, for three days, W. H., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class practical man, (married, small grown family;) no single place accepted; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; will be disengaged, and on the 15th of March leaving at his own request. Address J. K. C., at A. Bridgeman's No. 878 Broadway, or Southport, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener who thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and peach culture under glass; has lived several years in the vicinity of Boston; has the best of testimonials from first-class places; is single. Address S. J. R., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED man, just arrived from Paris, a situation with a gentleman going to France, as waiter; is a good cook or steward, and has had experience of several years' residence in Paris. Address ROMEO LEVI, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands transplanting trees and is a good hand with horses; has worked seven years with his last employer and can give good reference. Address, for one week, T. R., No. 7 Power-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English gardener; has lived in first-class places in New-York State; family, one boy 11 years old; the best of reference given. Apply, for two weeks, to REINES & CO., agricultural-store, Nos. 185 and 187 Water-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; is a good plain gardener and careful driver; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days, at McCaffrey's feed-store, No. 350 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-class coachman of long experience; has lived with some of the best families in this City; left his last employer on account of selling out. Address M. H., No. 97 West 27th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, a situation as messenger or light porter in a down-town office; is serving in that capacity at present; he has the best of reference from his present employer. Address W. J., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; also the care of horses; good City references. Address, this week, J. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND footman by a competent young man; is capable of a coachman's place; has first-class reference; City or country. Address for two days A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN AND gardener, with first-class reference, a situation; has had long experience in both branches, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man that is highly recommended for his good character, and can refer to his employer for testimonials; will be found obliging in anything required of him. Address T. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is willing to make himself useful in any branch of employment where his services would be needed; has the best of City reference. Address J. W. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has only one child; can be well recommended from his last employer. Call or address T. K. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the raising of vegetables, fruit and flowers; will be useful if required; good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who will be disengaged on the 1st of March; is married; without family; first-class reference. Address T. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man with a small family; the best of reference. Address A. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PACKER OR porter in a dry goods house; can give good references, &c. Address or call for M. DUNN, 256 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; he is a Switzer. Address R. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER; BEST City reference. Address W. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

REPORTORIAL.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience desires a position as reporter upon some Western daily or weekly paper. Address REPORTER, Office *Soldiers' Friend*.

WANTED.—A PARISIAN COACHMAN WANTS a situation in a private family, with his wife, as first-rate cook; the best of references given. Address No. 84 Ludlow-st., corner Broome, second floor.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A situation for his coachman, who is a first-class man, and understands the care of horses and all connected with them. Call on or address M. C., at the private stable, No. 37 East 13th-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW STYLE, for use by HAND OR FOOT, at $25, WITH A NEW REVERSIBLE MOTION, That the wheel may be turned either way.

Now acknowledged to be

THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

Principal office No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO PARIS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.....Ducheene.....SATURDAY, March 2
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE.....Lemarie.....SATURDAY, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $105.
Railway tickets being furnished on board.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., Saturday, Feb. 23, at 9 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 8½ o'clock.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner.....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON.....Samuel.....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC....E. Van Brice....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
For further information apply to
JAMES A. WOOTTON, Liverpool,
General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, Thompson.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis.....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Hammerton.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, Grace.....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, Cutting.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, Grosar.....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $36, currency, can be obtained at No. 22 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 87 Broadway; for steerage passage at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA, Munroe.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith.....SATURDAY, March 2
BRITANNIA, Laird.....SATURDAY, March 9
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $80; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO, Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly between New-York and Europe.
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Feb. 23
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY....Mar. 2
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY....Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY....Mar. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$110 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London..115 Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris....125 Steerage to Paris.....45
Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Return tickets in Liverpool, $200.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....Feb. 20
TARIFA.....Feb. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 64 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. ——, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13.
The British iron steamship CELLA will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.
Unsurpassed for speed, all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to UHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail from above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Feb. 25 | MONDAY.....March 25
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
EAGLE.....Greene.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
COLUMBIA.....Hamilton.....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE.....Adams.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 3 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timberman, April 22.
These elegant steamers will on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DALE, Agents,
No. 35 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL,
will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, many superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 28 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 2.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. L. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES PER "PALMYRA" ARE requested to remove their goods now lying, at their risk or fire or other injury, on the Company's wharf, Jersey City.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1867.

The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class English screw-steamer for Antwerp. First ship from Antwerp, SATURDAY, March 23; first ship from New-York, SATURDAY, April 13, taking passengers and freight at the lowest rates. Full particulars, giving names of steamers, prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French Company of Charterers of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY.....April 9 | SATURDAY.....April 27.
THURSDAY.....May 16 | TUESDAY.....June 4
SATURDAY.....June 22 | THURSDAY.....July 11
TUESDAY.....July 30 | SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
THURSDAY.....Sept. 12 | TUESDAY.....Oct. 1
SATURDAY.....Oct. 19 | THURSDAY.....Nov. 7
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates.
Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander,
will leave Pier 45 N. R., on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $120; second cabin, $75; steerage, 45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $170; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
To be followed by the steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS.....March 7
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER.....April 6

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
April 20, May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave for the above port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Departure of the islands from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200

Plan passages will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MARCH 1—GOLDEN STAR, Capt. W. G. Pumpelly, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
MARCH 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures from San Francisco touch at and connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and 21st for both Panama and Manzanillo.

Departures of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to save San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the 1st of the Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $344 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable all in United States gold.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, applicat ion to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 27 William-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, commander, sails Mar. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY.—ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES FOX & CO., Agents, 52 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT REACH-ST.
Steamer ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, eaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 197 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.

The People's Steamship Company will have NO steamer for Charleston this week.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 89 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage tickets, &c., apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Feb. 16, 2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27, 12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1 P. M.	

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
STEAMER SEA BIRD
will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 12 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Mar. 2, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 1, 1 P. M.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

Sealed bids for the purchase of the coppered and copper-fastened steamer VIXEN, of about 250 tons burden, as she now lies off the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Coast Survey office until 1 P. M., Feb. 21. The ship keeper will show the vessel to any one desiring to examine her.

The right is reserved of refusing any or all bids not considered to the interest of the Government. Bids should be addressed to F. H. GERARD, Assistant in Charge, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "For Vixen."

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River (foot of Fulton-st.) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STEAMBOAT GEN. SEDGWICK, 468 tons register, 185 feet long, 28.7 wide, 9.6 hold, 4.10 draft; coppered and in perfect order. Apply to S. W. LEWIS & CO., No. 24 South-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

9 lots, northeast corner 11th-av. and 54th-st.

FOR SALE.

11 lots, southwest corner 3d-av. and 80th-st.
6 lots, north side 109th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots, south side 110th-st., rear of above.
7 lots, south side 113th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots, west side 4th-av., near 116th-st.
11 acres of land at Kingsbridge, in Westchester County, near north of George H. Peck's place.
R. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on West 16th-st., near 8th-av.; size of house, 22x36; lot, 25x100; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner leaves for Europe in a few days; independent walls.
For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 20th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale; price $40,000, or $36,000 without furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND Asunder-cellar modern brick house for sale, near 2d-av., at Harlem, very cheap. Price, $6,000. Apply to office Brooklyn Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway, or JOHN RAMSEY, 5th house west of 2d-av., 126th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE PLOT OF ground in the centre of the City, on a wide street, having a front of 150 feet by 98.9 in depth; terms easy. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with attic and basement, situated Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. K. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on East 38th-st., near Madison-av.; full sized lot; will be sold with furniture if desired. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH-BASEMENT, brown-stone-front house, and lot, on Lexington-av., near 29th-st.; partly furnished; house in first-rate order. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 115 Crosby-st.; lot about 22x50. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, 20x48x70, north side 69th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to J. H. BARTHOLMEW, 84 Marion, or 49 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in first-rate order; all modern improvements; location best in New-York. For particulars, address G., Box No. 4,349 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 216 Thompson-st.; also, for sale, a small two-story and attic house in Bleecker-st., near Macdougal-st. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house on 116th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A; price $8,000. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE 7th, 11th, 12th, 20th Wards, and Harlem. Apply to W. W. LYON, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 52 Nassau-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 126th-st., opposite Columbia College, a four-story brown-stone front, first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in No. 14 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS SOUTH SIDE 87TH-st., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BOND-ST., three stories, offices in the rear, &c. Apply at No. 176 Centre-st., up stairs, between 11 and 1.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 56th-av. and 51st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. or No. 537 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON GREENWICH-st., and one on Gansevoort-st. Apply at No. 533 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—A Real estate of all kinds, city and country, for sale or exchange. House and store to let or lease; also, business chances, by F. A. BEET, 3 2 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM WITH good improvements; located on Hudson River preferred; must be cheap and exchange some property for the same. Address R. B. C. & Co., Box No. 5,079 Post-office, New-York, giving description, location, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AT A PRIVATE TABLE, AND handsome Rooms, can be had permanently by a party wishing a strictly first-class home, on Madison-av. Address EVANS, Boyd's Express Post.

LARGE, FURNISHED BACK ROOM Aon the second floor with two closets to let to a gentleman or lady, single or together, with or without board; also vacancy for a lady. No. 294 3d-av.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE Ggentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

AT NO. 23 WEST 23D-ST.—A SUITE OF Ahandsomely furnished front rooms to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; meals in rooms if desired. References.

NO. 2 IRVING-PLACE TO LET—FURnished parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, together or separate; private table if required.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE Aor single, to let, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 17th-st., near 5th-av.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board, at No. 57 West 37th-st. References exchanged.

AN ENTIRE BEDROOM, WITH BOARD Afor a gentleman, at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR WITH privilege of purchase, house of 7 or 8 rooms, with garden attached, in a quiet village within 20 or 30 miles of New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with description, stating terms, price, &c., J. J. P., Box No. 122 Times Office, for one week.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT, UNFURNISHed, on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to and from, will lease for one or more years from May 1. Address, with full particulars, H. W., Box No. 2,631 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WELL-FURnished house by a small private family for one or two years. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, Box No. 4,420 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, for a man and wife; location below 20th-st.; rent not to exceed $15. Address M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy for trains for Saratoga and Montreal.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Niagara Falls without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection also will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

7 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT of foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. K. R. BEEBE, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
7 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:26 and 9:12 A. M., and 1:20, 3:30 and 6:02 P. M. Saturday only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 977 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bed-room, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red land. No mosquitoes.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A delightful country residence commanding a fine view of the Sound, town and country, about one mile from the depot; thirty acres of land, mostly in a high state of cultivation; pear and apple orchards, both large, of the best varieties of fruits; also, a vineyard of fine grapes. House large, newly painted, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace, &c. Also for sale houses and cottages, cows, heifers, &c., and a general assortment of farming implements. There is on the place a good ice-house, well filled, smoke-house, carriage-house, two good barns and cattle-sheds, also gardener's cottage, built last Autumn. Everything about the place in good condition. For further information apply by letter or on the premises (agents need not apply) to JOHN SLOANE, on the Cove Road, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from New-York, containing 94 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and commodious, built of stone and stuccoed. There are also three houses on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener and coachman. The stables and outbuildings

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

ported back by Mr. PERHAM, Chairman of that Committee, as follows:

Granting pensions to Patrick Meehan, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and to Ezra B. Gordon, Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers. Passed, with amendments leaving the amount of pension subject to the provisions of the Pension Law.

Increasing pensions of Charles Appleton and Kennedy O'Brien from $8 to $15 per month. Passed.

Granting pensions to John Carter, Fifth United States Infantry, and Charles N. Weiss, of District of Columbia. Passed.

Granting pensions to Mrs. Jerusha Page, Mrs. Adeline M. Gould, Catharine M. Moth, Sallie Allen, Mary Fitzpatrick, Mary A. Cross, Louisa Daniel, of Tennessee; Mary J. Dexter, of Wisconsin; Mary B. Fowler, of Cleveland, Ohio. Passed.

Increasing pension of Isabella Fogg, Lewis A. Horton, of Newburyport, Mass., from $8 to $25 per month. Passed.

Bills from the same Committee were reported by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, and passed, as follows:

Granting pensions to Peter Fisher, of Iowa; Chas. Valence, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Obadiah Aderton, of Maine; David Cole.

Also by Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee:

Granting pensions to orphan children of John Faris, of Tennessee; to Wm. H. Hafer, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; Anne H. Buchman, widow of Lieut. Col. Duchman, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; to the representatives of Capt. Geo. W. Knapp, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Francis Barron, Third Iowa Battery; Rufus L. Harvey, soldier of the war of 1812; to the orphan children of William Wheelan, of One-hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Mrs. Josephine Slocum, widow of Lieut. Slocum, Fifty-sixth Colored Infantry; Caroline McGee, of Green County, Tenn.; Mary H. Smith of Johnson County, Tenn., widow of Lieut. Col. Smith, Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteers; Martha M. Cook, widow of late Major Cook, Jefferson County, Ohio, an annuity of $250. Passed.

Also by Mr. VAN AERNAM, granting pensions to John Rogers of the war of 1812; to William Gleeson, of Kentucky, at $25 per month; to Josephine Wrenn, Ninth New-York Cavalry; to Charles Mans, of Pennsylvania, of the war of 1812; increasing the pension of John Russell from $8 to $20 per month; granting back pension to Margaret Boucher, of the District of Columbia; increasing pension of Levi M. Roberts, of the war of 1812; granting pension to Effie J. Harvey, widow of the late Paymaster Harvey, U. S. N.; to Mrs. Ernestine Becker, widow of Capt. Becker, Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers; to Mrs. Nancy Minton.

Also by Mr. SAWYER, granting pensions to Mrs. Elizabeth Staley, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. David McMahon, Twentieth New-York State Militia; Thos. Glasgow, of the war of 1812, to date from the 4th of March, 1861. Passed.

Also by Mr. BENJAMIN, granting pensions to Virginia G. Wilson, widow of Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, Second Maryland Volunteers; to Mrs. Mary Hosell, Carbondale, Penn. Passed.

Also by Mr. LEFTWICH, granting pensions to David B. Champion; Mrs. Rachel McClellan, of Ohio, giving her back pension; James Riddle, of New-York, late of the Eighth United States Infantry; Olivia W. Cannon, widow of the late Midshipman Cannon; Milton Velzy, late of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York Volunteers, giving him back pension. Passed.

Mr. PERHAM reported back adversely the Senate bill for the relief of WARD B. BURNETT, of New-York, which was laid on the table.

The reports of the Committee on Invalid Pensions being thus disposed of, at 8:45 o'clock, Mr. PERHAM, in the name of the soldiers' widows and orphans, thanked the House for its action.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the paragraph to amend section 103 of the act of the 30th of June, 1864, by striking out the words "until the 30th of April, 1867." The effect of the paragraph is to remove the limitation of time on the right of railroad and steamboat companies, &c., to add the tax to their rates of fare. The effect of the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS is to terminate that right on the 30th of April next.

Mr. WILLIAMS explained that his amendment would carry out the principle established by this Committee in reference to gas companies.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE and Mr. DAVIS opposed the amendment. The vote was taken by tellers, and presented rather an amusing scene, in the active efforts of members who were friendly to the railroad interest to induce others to vote against Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment.

There was so much excitement and confusion, and there were so many changes of votes, that there had to be a second count, which resulted in the defeat of the amendment by 46 to 51.

Mr. HOOPER offered an amendment, the effect of which is to relieve ferry-boats of the tax of three per cent., and to subject them to the same tax as steamboats, 2½ per cent. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to compel street railroad companies to sell on the cars packages of tickets without adding on the tax. Rejected.

A discussion arose on the paragraph to amend schedule B, in relation to stamp duties. Several propositions were made to modify the paragraph, and explanations were made of them. Finally, on motion of Mr. DAWES, the entire paragraph was stricken out, leaving schedule B as in the present law.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, receipts for the payment of money were exempted from stamp duty. Stamp duties were also removed from all legal documents, affidavits, probates of wills, &c., where the value of real and personal estate does not exceed $1,000; applications for soldiers' bounties, pensions, &c.

The Committee rose at 10:10, having got through about half a page of the bill, and the House adjourned.

Congressional Reconstruction.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Thirty-ninth Congress has passed the limit of its opportunity, and has taken no step forward in reconstruction. Thanks to STEVENS and BOUTWELL and their Radical associates in the House, unwittingly assisted by the "Democratic" opposition, the nation has been once more saved from what would have been a practical surrender to rebeldom.

In the Senate, since our last issue, a substitute for the Military Bill, passed by the House, and the Eliot Louisiana Bill, was offered by Mr. SHERMAN. This substitute had its origin with men who want to shirk the responsibility of impeachment, and who hoped by it to patch up a compromise with the Executive. Like the Constitutional Amendment which it supplements, it is in itself a makeshift and a "swindle," and would give to the suffering loyalists of the South, both white and black, a stone when they ask for and so much need bread. If adopted it would leave ANDREW JOHNSON, as hitherto, master of the situation, and imperilling the negro, and the loyal whites, make the way to perpetual rebel supremacy in the South easy and well nigh certain. If not past surprise at anything men in political life may in the stress of an emergency do, we should wonder that the measure did not meet a more vigorous opposition in the Senate from Messrs. SUMNER, BROWN and a few from whom an earnest protest at least might reasonably have been expected. Mr. SUMNER, we believe, failed to record his vote in the negative, while Mr. BROWN strangely enough voted for the Sherman substitute. Of WILSON nothing better could be expected. It will take more than the virtue of a Natick revival to give him the grace for a manly fight for a principle where there is, as in this instance, strong temptation to compromise.

The business of reconstruction and the responsibility of impeachment will now go over to the Fortieth Congress. We count it, on the whole, a great gain to have nothing rather than worse than nothing. As things are, delay is a great aid. It secures the opportunity for a healthful reaction in opinion. The well-intended but mischievous notions of charity and generosity advocated by the Greeleys and Beechers, and so readily accepted as a legitimate excuse for unwarrantable concessions by conscienceless legislators, if not thwarted by other uncontrollable tendencies, would have cheated the nation of the just fruits of victory and entailed even greater suffering than the present upon all classes in the South.

Shrinking from the crisis of the inevitable conflict with the treacherous Executive, our political leaders have all along sought to postpone it by a gratuitous surrender in their attempts at reconstruction of the acknowledged rights of victors. The most the principals and active supporters of the rebellion could reasonably ask for was, that their necks be saved from the halter. Property they should be made to contribute, for their own good, as for the general welfare of the nation, to repair as far as possible the injury occasioned by their murderous treason. The hundreds of thousands of precious lives destroyed, it is of course beyond their power to restore. But to confiscation, and to subordination in the political councils of the future, the nation may and should demand their unqualified assent. To assist in again clothing them with power and the opportunity for mischief, without ample repentance and reformation, is to trifle with the negro and the loyal whites, is cruelty and not kindness to the rebels themselves, and gratuitously to discourage national growth and prosperity.

The old Union we do not want restored. It was an infamous bargain between aristocracy and a pretended democracy, for the destruction of which we are profoundly grateful. We do not want, and do not mean to accept any reconstruction which does not secure political equality for all loyal people with ample guarantees and due subordination of pro-slavery traitors. We admonish the Fortieth Congress, as we did its predecessor, that its very first business in order should be the impeachment and deposition of ANDREW JOHNSON. It should not stultify itself by consenting to receive a message from him. Until he is impeached, it will be found impossible by the Fortieth, as it has been by the Thirty-ninth Congress, to mature anything of permanent value in reconstruction, which, either with or without the veto power, he will not nullify. Impeachment is the nearest duty. It is indispensible as a final conquering blow to rebellion, and as a preliminary to any plan of equitable reconstruction.

Boiler Explosion in Milwaukee—Four Persons Killed.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The boiler of the Wisconsin Paper Company's mill exploded this evening. Four persons were killed and three injured. The following are the names of the killed: ISAAC HILL, engineer, and his wife; DENIS SHORT, foreman, and a Mrs. JORDAN. The damage to the mill is estimated at $20,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 20 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Fenian Insurgents Continue to Elude Pursuit.

Nine Dublin Fenians Convicted and Sentenced to Severe Punishment.

Addition to the Royal Family of Great Britain.

Liberal Successes in the German Parliamentary Elections.

American Steamships for the Prussian Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Troubles—Nine Prisoners Tried and Sentenced.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20—Noon.

None of the Fenians who participated in the late revolt have been captured. Nine of the persons who were arrested in Dublin on suspicion of being Fenians have been tried, found guilty, and heavily sentenced.

Birth of a Princess—War Estimates.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20—Evening.

The Princess ALEXANDRA has been confined and safely delivered of a girl.

The war estimates, as presented in the Ministerial budget, are largely increased over those of the preceding year.

Loss of an American Ship.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Dispatches have been received here which state that the ship *Koh-i-Noor*, Capt. RUTTER, which left Calcutta on the 8th of November last for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 1st of January. No further particulars have come to hand.

GERMANY.

The Parliamentary Elections—Success of the Liberal Party.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The returns from the recent elections for members of the German Parliament have nearly all been received. All the members from Saxony are anti-Prussian in politics.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 20—Evening.

Reports from all portions of Northern Germany indicate that the Liberals have carried the elections for the Parliament in their favor.

Prussia Contracting for American Steamers.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 20—Noon.

The Prussian Government has contracted with parties for the purchase of several steamers of the American pattern for use where quick service is required.

THE EAST.

Turkey and Greece Drifting into War.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

News has been received here that the Turkish Government is about to send a man-of-war in pursuit of the Greek ship *Panhelenion*, off the Island of Candia. An armed brig will be dispatched from Greece to her assistance in case of emergency.

CHINA.

Mr. Burlingame's Arrival in China—The Troubles in the Corea—Barbarous Conduct of the Natives—Excursions into the Interior—Interesting Researches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TIENTSIN, China, Nov. 22, 1866.

The threatened extermination of foreigners, alluded to in my letter of Sept. 15, did not take place, so your correspondent is spared to write you again from the Flowery Land.

The American Minister, Hon. Mr. BURLINGHAME, and family passed through this city Nov. 3, *en route* for Pekin. He was expected for weeks before he arrived. His progress since he left California has been slow, and in some respects quite disagreeable. The voyage over the Pacific to Japan was tedious and unpleasant. Between Japan and Shanghai he encountered a very dangerous typhoon. The safety of the steamer was for some time dispaired of, and the passengers and crew, with few if any exceptions, gave up hope of escaping a watery grave. But a kind Providence caused the wind and sea to abate in time to prevent foundering. Mr. BURLINGHAME expressed himself as much delighted with his visit in California.

The French are creating a sensation in Corea. Last Spring or early in the Summer, some Roman Catholic French missionaries, laboring in Corea, were brutally murdered, it is believed at the instigation of the authorities. One or more escaped in a Chinese junk to Chefoo, the nearest Consular port in China, and reported the facts to the French officials at Chefoo and at Shanghai. It was soon decided that the French Admiral in Chinese waters should visit Corea, and demand satisfaction. In the meantime, before extra French war-vessels and soldiers had arrived in Northern China, which had been ordered up from Saigon, in Cochin China, one or two private individuals or firms sent vessels to Corea with arms, ammunition, &c., with intent to sell clandestinely or without the protection of treaty. In other words, attempts were made to smuggle or carry on a contraband traffic with Corea, although the hostility of the Government to trade with foreigners was well known, the Corean Government having entered into no treaty with Western nations. One of these attempts, made by an English steaming vessel in the interest of an English firm, was successful, the vessel returning safely to China, having disposed of her cargo. It has been since ascertained that all the Coreans had to do with that vessel were decapitated by order of the Government. An American schooner, the *General Sherman*, commanded by an American, fitted out by an English merchant living here, was not successful. She left Chefoo Aug. 9, and in due time entered the mouth of the river on which the capital of Corea is situated. While ascending the river she grounded on a sand-bank. According to information received by one of the refugee French missionaries, who went back in September on one of the French vessels to Corea, "the Governor at once sent to the King's father for instructions, whether he should put to death those on board or should burn them and the vessel together. The King's father replied, to burn the vessel and all hands. This barbarous order was executed." Another account states that the death of the crew of the *General Sherman* was ordered by the King himself. According to an account contained in the *Ching Mail*, published at Hong Kong: "Those on board the vessel were tied down below in their berths, and the ship was then fired, the unhappy victims being literally roasted slowly to death. The cause alleged by Coreans was that the vessel was a pirate, as she had arms on board."

Among those on board the *Gen. Sherman* were two English gentlemen, one a missionary of the London Missionary Society, who went, it would seem, as linguist or interpreter, having some knowledge of the Corean language. He had previously visited that country on a vessel which sailed from Northern China.

It remains to be seen what will be done by the American and the English ministers located at Peking, in regard to the burning of the *General Sherman* and the murder of the crew and passengers. That schooner was professedly on a smuggling or unlawful expedition, and its confiscation or destruction by the Corean Government in any civilized manner, would have been justified by the laws of nations. But the brutal method of putting to death its crew and passengers cannot by any means be justified by the laws of nations. The Coreans need to be taught that such a destruction of life cannot be tolerated by the nations concerned in commerce in China and Japan. In all probability they will be obliged, by force of arms, if necessary to enter into treaties with the principal countries engaged in commerce in the East, which shall prevent, as far as treaties can prevent, the recurrence of such a fate to any other foreign vessel as that which the American schooner *Gen. Sherman* met in August last.

Lengthy expeditions or excursions into the interior of the Empire are much more frequent and safe now than formerly. Travelers must have passports issued by their national Consul. Rev. Messrs. A. WILLIAMSON, of Cheefoo, and J. LEES, of this city, have within a few days returned from a trip of ten weeks. They started from Peking in September, taking along with them a large quantity of Christian tracts and books. They proceeded to the southwest as far as Singan-fu, in the Province of Shensi. There they spent several days. They obtained several copies and *fac similes* of the inscription, in Chinese and Syriac, engraven on the celebrated Nestorian Tablet, commemorating the labors of Nestorian missionaries, who are believed to have entered China as early as A. D., 505. The tablet was erected A. D. 781. It was discovered in 1625, by some Roman Catholic missionaries. Our travelers obtained *fac similes* of other rare and unique inscriptions on marble, relating to subjects of interest. While returning they designed to visit the City of Kaifung-fu, in the Province of Honan, where there are the remnants of a colony of Jews who entered China some time before the advent of Christ. They were prevented from reaching Kaifung-fu, by the presence of an immense horde of rebels or robbers, who occupied large tracts of country to the west of this city. They were represented to occupy a space of territory seventy li by one hundred li, or twenty miles by thirty, pillaging and laying waste.

Our travelers were treated with uniform kindness by the Chinese. They sold about 20,000 tracts and books, some of them for nearly the cost price, receiving in copper coin the value of about $200, or about 170,000 cash, the only legal coin in universal use in China. Some of the books were sold at only a nominal price, the object being not so much to receive money for them as to secure that the books should not be destroyed or misused, as it was feared might be the case, frequently, if given away promiscuously.

There have been other extensive excursions taken recently in China. One of these, made by a party consisting of two gentlemen and one lady, in the months of September and October, started from Peking for a city in Mongolia, distant between 300 and 400 miles. They succeeded in reaching it, without experiencing any opposition or trouble from Chinese or Mongols. They represent the scenery in Mongolia as diversified and the soil as largely uncultivated, and the people as generally without fixed habitations. They traveled principally by Chinese carts drawn by mules and on horseback.

We are looking with interest to the commencement of the running of the American line of mail steamers between China and San Francisco. We hope those steamers will connect this Empire more closely than now with the United States, affording increased facilities for traveling, correspondence and trade, resulting in great good to the world. Some complaint is made in China that the charges for passengers are not considerably lower than they are advertised to be *via* the Pacific Company of steamers.

NORTH-CHINA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Consols for money open at 91.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Five-twenties are advancing, the opening quotation this noon being 74⅛.

Eries are steady at 37¼.

Illinois Centrals, 78, ex-dividend.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20—Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅞ for money, a decline of ⅛ since noon.

American Securities were last quoted as follows:

United States Five-Twenties.....74¼
Illinois Central Shares.....ex-div. 78
Erie Railway Shares.....38

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 20—Evening.

United States Bonds closed here to-day at 77½.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 20—Evening.

American Bonds have been selling to-day at 82⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 20—Noon.

The Cotton Market opens quiet and steady, with an estimated day's sale of 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14d. Lard is active, and has advanced since last report. American qualities are quoted at 50s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 20—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed quiet. Sales of the day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands 14d. ℔ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Wheat and Corn is quiet.

PROVISIONS—Bacon Middles 43s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Lard, 50s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common Wilmington, 9s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum—Refined Pennsylvania and Canada 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Feb. 20—A. M.

The steamship *Union*, which left New-York on the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday evening, and subsequently sailed for Bremen.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

A fire broke out this afternoon in a stable owned and formerly occupied by the Broadway Railroad Company. The stable was destroyed, together with four horses, and the westerly end of the building in which it was located, occupied by the Shaw Air Engine Company, was nearly destroyed, and the machinery and stock badly damaged. The Company a day or two since shipped one of these engines for the Paris Exposition.

A Murderer Sentenced in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Jury in the case of FRANK W. ROUNDS, who has been on trial for the last two days for the murder of ADOLPH PRAGER in September last, returned a verdict at noon to-day of guilty of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

A northeast storm set in early this forenoon and still continues.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Its Influence on Emigration and the Public Credit.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1867.

To the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: In a recent interview I had the honor to present verbally to your consideration the importance of strengthening the Commissioners of the United States to the "Universal Exposition" at Paris, by such documents, official statements and maps, duly authenticated by the Department of the Interior, as might fully exhibit the magnitude and extent of our physical resources.

Pursuant to your request to reduce to written form the views then expressed, I now respectfully claim, in behalf of myself and my colleagues in the Commission:

1. That the due exhibition to the nations of the civilized world of the principal material elements of our national wealth and strength must inevitably elevate our national credit. Among those elements stands preëminent our cereal and our mineral products. Other elements of much importance exist in our diversified machinery, mechanical inventions and manufacturing industry, and will be represented at Paris to a fair extent; but it may be safely claimed that the food and the minerals of the American Union are the very foundation, the imperishable and constantly widening basis of its national power.

Impressed with this conviction, the Commissioners have actively exerted themselves, in the brief period which has elapsed since their appointment in August last, to collect, by appeals to the American people, adequate evidence in proper visible specimens of these two cardinal elements of our national strength. Even with the scanty aid furnished by Congress, these efforts have met with gratifying success, but they may be materially aided by the timely coöperation of the Department of the Interior, in furnishing official information, authoritatively showing the abundance and variety of these elements, and especially their widespread geographical distribution.

In the comparison which will be made in the coming concourse of nations of the cereal and metallic strength of the different portions of the world, the United States can be placed in the foremost rank.

With such a preëminence clearly established, the question must immediately present itself to Europe, why should the United States, possessing material resources so abundant and unexampled, pay from eight to nine per cent. for money, which smaller and feebler nations readily borrow at five and even four per cent?

In the coming Exhibition we can show to Europe a yearly cereal product already exceeding twelve hundred millions of bushels, vivified and set in motion by a yearly product of gold and silver, now little short of $100,000,000, and destined to large and rapid increase on the completion of the great interior railways, directly connecting the mining districts with the overflowing granaries in the Mississippi Valley. As derivatives from these two great sources of national strength, we can further show not only our multiform agricultural machines, equivalent in power to millions of men, and busily employed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but our whole apparatus, natural and artificial, of inland and ocean transportation, instinct with the highest elements of national life, and overspreading the land and the sea. Must not such an exhibition, made palpable to the vision of assembled Europe, inevitably enhance the market value of the bonds, which we must shortly negotiate, to meet or lessen our national indebtedness? With the inventory of our assets thus unrolled, will London, or Paris, or Amsterdam, or Frankfort hesitate to trust us? Will not the sagacious capitalists of the older world, so worn by age, prefer to lend their money to a nation of the newer world, so young, so vigorous, so rapidly growing?

We reduce these general views to a specific proposition, in affirming that the proposed exhibition at Paris, if duly strengthened, as above suggested, by the Department of the Interior, will add at least five per cent. to the market value of our public stocks. If it be necessary to negotiate our bonds for fifteen hundred millions of dollars, (and we shall hardly reduce the amount, very soon, below that sum,) the nation will save in the transaction at least five per cent., or seventy-five millions of dollars. Nay more: if our Government should deem it wise and just to lighten the burden of our debt on the present generation, by negotiating a twenty-year loan of fifteen hundred millions, (which could be effected by a proper exhibition of our resources,) at five per cent. yearly, instead of six, the fifteen millions in interest annually saved to our people would amount, in the twenty years, to three hundred millions of dollars.

It is to secure great national results like these that the Commissioners now go out to Paris. Their stay and their usefulness in that expensive capital may be injuriously abridged by the omission of Congress to provide for their actual and necessary expenses, but they will hope, at least while there, to be strengthened and encouraged by the official statements now requested from the Department of the Interior.

2. But there is a higher and more permanently important result to be attained by the proposed Exhibition. These visible evidences of our food and mineral wealth, officially shown to be scattered broad-cast through the Continent—the corn of Illinois and the central portion of the Mississippi Valley standing from twelve to sixteen feet in height—the wheat of the young Northwest, just beginning to grow by the side of the cereals of the older States, but ere long to be counted by hundreds of millions of bushels—the gold and silver so providentially laid up for the use of the Republic, and now richly outpouring from the metalliferous ranges and valleys of our great interior, needing for their full development only the means of railway access soon to be provided—not to mention our iron, lead, copper, zinc and quicksilver, and, above all, our coal, with its almost incalculable power—will all be kept for seven months, prominent and conspicuous in the "Palace," as living witnesses to be daily examined by the European world.

The story they will tell will be repeated from mouth to mouth, from the Atlantic to the Volga. Penetrating the inmost recesses of Europe, can the intelligence fail to reach and to animate the overworked, underfed, laboring millions longing for a country offering such a refuge from penury and want? Who will undertake to measure the pecuniary and political effects of such an exhibition, in swelling that vast and "solemn stream" of emigration, which has been flowing for the last forty years in such ample volume from the Old World to the New?

The present population of Europe is about 290,000,000, having slowly but steadily increased since the general peace of 1815. The yearly rate of increase in France has been little more than one-half of one per cent.; in Prussia, (before the recent conquests,) between one and two per cent. The annual increase in the whole of Europe may therefore be assumed to be from one-half of one per cent. to one per cent., or, in round numbers, on the existing population of 290,000,000, about 2,000,000 annually. From this number Europe can readily spare, and the American Union can easily take, at least 500,000 yearly.

In the forty years from 1820 to 1860, we took from Europe 4,512,171 emigrants. The number in the year 1866, just closed, falls a little short of 275,000, a majority of whom were Germans. At the present rate we shall receive 5,500,000 in the next twenty years. It surely is among the gravest of the political problems of the present century, and should be among the highest aims of American statesmanship to accelerate and yet regulate, within wise limits, and by proper and efficient agencies, this mighty movement of the population of Europe into our broad continental Republic.

In the solution of such a problem, can any moral element be imagined of more importance than a full and accurate knowledge, by the whole people of Europe, of the immensity and accessibility of our two great national resources—our food and our precious metals—and the certainty that wealth, with all its comforts and powers, is fully within the reach of every European emigrant to this country, bringing with him habits of economy and industry?

We venture to assert that the one magnificent specimen of the silver ore of Idaho, taken from the inmost heart of our broad interior, and lately exhibited to the Committees of Congress at Washington, when carried out to Paris for the examination and wonder of Europe, will suffice, of itself, when shown to the working multitudes, to set in motion westward, across the Atlantic, from ten to twenty thousand emigrants yearly.

It has been statistically ascertained, by the actual experience of the twenty years from 1840 to 1860, as disclosed by the census, that the average money value of every European emigrant reaching this country, irrespective of any property he may bring with him, is $1,030, varying somewhat with the productive power of the locality he may select. A still higher average would be found for skilled laborers, and that, too, apart from the diffusible value of the skill itself. An increased emigration of only a single ten thousand would, at the rate of $1,000 each, add to the wealth of the United States $10,000,000, a sum nearly forty-fold the amount required for the perfect exhibition at Paris of all the products of the industry and art of the United States, in every department, and also for the careful study, by competent scientific assistants, not only of the products, but of the processes of all other nations.

If the more perfect knowledge of our country, spread in various languages through Europe by the efforts of the Commissioners should add, as it well may, 50,000 to the average yearly number of emigrants for the next 20 years—increasing by only a million, the preëxisting rate, exceeding 4,000,000 for the last 20 years—the money value of that million to the country would be $1,000,000,000, not to speak of the geometrically increasing value of the descendants of the million for ages to come; The incessant accumulation of wealth to the American Union, resulting from this giant process of importing population by the million, affords a basis for its public credit not enjoyed by any other nation on the globe.

This immense but peaceful exodus of civilized men, already operating on a scale so vast, and so far transcending any past example in human history, furnishes, in truth, a cardinal, if not the dominant fact, for estimating not only our prospective growth, but the future comparative rank of the two worlds—bringing within the reach of mathematical demonstration the epoch when the power of the Western Continent, fiscal and political, must fully equal that of the Eastern.

The coming concourse at Paris of the civilized nations from both hemispheres will furnish an opportunity not soon again to be enjoyed for the proper comprehension and discussion of such a question. On the part of the United States it cannot be adequately presented without full and accurate maps of our unoccupied territory now open to the European world, embracing nearly two millions of square miles, accompanied by official statements of the natural products in the different portions, with documents authentically showing the progress and present condition of our continental railways and other means of interchange between the grand divisions of the Republic from ocean to ocean.

For this official information, duly certified, the undersigned, in behalf of himself and his colleagues, now respectfully applies to the enlightened head of the Department of the Interior, and to the various Bureaus under his direction, as being specially charged with the care of the public domain and the material statistics of the United States.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,

Commissioner of the United States for the Paris Exposition, for himself and colleagues.

NEW-YORK.

Bureau of Military Record.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 14, 1867.

The official report of Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE, Chief of the Bureau of Military Records and Memorials, made to-day to the Governor, shows that about $40,000 in voluntary contributions have been received for the erection of the projected new hall, and the building, to cost $75,000, is soon to be begun. A report of war expenses is submitted in an appendix, including full statistics of fifty-nine counties of the State, and more or less complete from 605 towns. There remain 251 towns which have reported partially, and 76 from which no returns have been received. The returns from 20 counties are given as specimens of the work, as follows:

TOTAL PAID BY COUNTIES.

Albany	$4,547,698 15	Queens	$2,219,504 41
Columbia	2,316,267 54	Schenectady	516,285 38
Broome	482,239 05	Schoharie	1,555,158 85
Cortland	1,663,589 86	St. Lawrence	2,284,872 86
Chautauqua	1,517,525 94	Suffolk	1,442,916 78
Madison	2,517,001 61	Sullivan	921,383 81
New-York	23,959,401 11	Tioga	1,026,259 51
Onondaga	4,802,804 02	Warren	912,227 61
Ontario	2,391,551 02	Washington	1,864,435 64
Orleans	1,452,563 64	Yates	1,240,269 41

An exhibit of the totals reported by 856 towns and 59 counties heard from, foot up to the almost incredible amount of $188,139,822 52, as shown by the following interesting table:

Statement showing the amount of moneys paid by the several Counties, Cities and Towns in the State of New-York, during the war, for bounties, fees and expenses, interest on loans, support of soldiers' families; also the voluntary contributions for objects connected with the war, as shown by reports from Treasurers of Counties, Cities and Towns; also the amount of outstanding loans.

Amount paid for bounties by 46 counties to Dec. 31, 1865, (complete returns)	$43,699,912 21	
Amount paid for fees and expenses	2,743,778 93	
Amount paid for interest on county loans	3,834,075 79	
Amount paid for support of soldiers' families	7,141,343 66	
Amount of outstanding county loans to be paid		$34,786,358 69
Amount of bounties paid by 13 counties, (partial returns)	7,404,447 50	
Amount of bounties paid by 513 towns, (complete)	19,530,138 09	
Amount of fees and expenses on same	622,096 02	
Amount of interest on town loans on same	1,076,269 88	
Amount of support of soldiers' families on same	367,559 61	
Amount of outstanding town loans		4,301,060 69
Amount of bounties paid by 92 towns, (partial)	4,455,755 57	
Amount paid for fees and expenses on same	90,444 60	
Amount of interest on town loans	189,542 96	
Amount paid for support of soldiers' families	116,621 69	
Amount of town loans outstanding		1,098,462 06
Amount paid for bounties by 251 towns, (leaving 76 towns still to report)	83,374,222 37	
Amount paid for bounties by six cities	2,582,321 82	
Amount of city loans outstanding		254,699 09
Amount paid for recruiting fees, support of soldiers' families and interest on loans by two cities	261,948 61	
Amount paid by the State for bounties in 1862, 1863 and 1864	9,181,373 44	
Total amount paid as above	$186,382,638 35	
Amount raised by voluntary subscription in 535 towns to promote enlistments, to relieve families of volunteers and for Sanitary purposes	1,757,184 17	
Amount of loans from 46 counties and 605 towns outstanding		$42,440,579 80

The effort making to obtain a minute history of the enlistment, battles and war services of every regiment, company or battery that went from the State, and a personal record of the life, character and achievements of every officer and private soldier, is crowned with great success. More than two-thirds of the towns of the State have responded, and there are already 131,000 brief personal biographies collected, with many vast volumes of war letters and private reports of battles, sieges, captures and escapes. As an example of these returns, Orleans County will be published at length in the report—the returns being very full. From the table we learn that one in eight was killed in battle or died in hospital, that one in ten was wounded, one in eighteen was a prisoner, and one in seventy-five deserted. A full account is submitted of the treatment of Union soldiers in rebel prisons, and there are filed for preservation lists of the names of New-York soldiers, as far as known, who died from disease or starvation in such prisons, or were murdered after capture. Sketches of the services of the New-York three months and two-year regiments, raised under the first and second calls for troops, are given, from the Thirty-ninth to the Fifty-second inclusive; also, corrected sketches of the Tenth, Eighteenth and Thirty-second, and a full report of the movements, service and discipline of the "Ulster Guard" (Eightieth Regiment,) contributed by that patriotic scholar, Major-Gen. J. W. DE PEYSTER.

Six hundred and forty-eight towns have sent in military records, by which alone 101,760 New-York soldiers have been traced throughout the war, and registered, with statements concerning their birthplaces, ancestry, occupations, pay, conduct and personal service. More than 24,000 military histories have been furnished by individuals; 201 regimental reports; 611 financial returns of localities; 309 personal narratives of New-York soldiers and sailors confined in Southern prisons, giving accounts of treatment, &c.; 3,000 photographic likenesses; 2,090 volumes of newspapers, including French, English and rebel files throughout the war; 2,000 volumes of military matters concerning the war; and general and special orders from 31 Military Departments.

Trans-Pacific Mail Service.

One of the great events of 1867 is the connecting of the eastern and western hemispheres by a line of first-class American mail steamers. The Great Republic and the Great East are now in communication by steam over the Pacific, and by electric telegraph under the Atlantic. The trans-Pacific steamship line was inaugurated on New-Year's by the sailing of the *Colorado* from San Francisco for Japan and China direct; the arrival at Kanagawa on the 22d, and at Hong Kong on the 30th. Considering this was the most unfavorable season of the year—head winds all the way—it was on the whole a very good voyage. Returning, the *Colorado* will have the benefit of the northeast trade winds, and will probably make a much quicker run.

The time saved over the Isthmus and Red Sea route was not very great—some five or six days only. The time once gained by sailing vessel and "pony express" from Japan to London, *via* San Francisco and New-York, was twenty-three days. When the Pacific Railroad is built, the saving of time will be about twenty-five days between Hong Kong and London.

The ice is now broken, and the first entrance made to an Asiatic port by an American mail steamer. Africa, British India, in fact the whole Eastern World, is yet almost a Polar Sea to American steamers, whilst British and French capital has thrown a network of steam over the whole from Australia to Constantinople, and from China to the Cape of Good Hope.

The direct line of the new route of course leaves out Honolulu and the Sandwich Islands; that part of the service, it is understood, is to be performed by smaller class ships. Among the items of the Post-office Appropriation Bill which passed the House was $500,000 for the Japan and China mail service, with provisions for allowing the Company to discontinue touching at Honolulu.

The *Colorado* will make another trip before the new ships are ready, which will be by the 1st of May and June respectively. The report that Capt. SAMUELS, late of the yacht *Henrietta*, was to have command of one of the China mail steamers is incorrect. Capt. SAMUELS is engaged by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, and leaves on the 16th of March in command of the *Fulton*.

Except in California this Pacific line has attracted but little interest, as the benefits which will accrue from opening communication with the East will interest mainly the Pacific States. This ought not to be so. The saving of 6,000 miles and three weeks' time between the great tea ports of China and Japan and the commercial cities of continental Europe and America, is a great deal. With superior freight and passenger accommodation, trade from Asia will naturally take the cheapest and most expeditious route.

The magnificent ships which are building for the Pacific Line will challenge the admiration of every American, especially if he has ever visited the East and traveled through the Red Sea and Indian Ocean with the thermometer at 108°, in the little black dingy screws of the Peninsular and Oriental Line. The ships of the Japan-China Mail Line are to be five in number—four of them new ships. The *Great Republic* and the *Celestial Empire* will be ready to start round the Cape of Good Hope, to take their places in the line, by the 1st of May and June. The other two new ones have been commenced and will be ready by another year. The four new ships are to be of uniform model, size, power and strength, similarly constructed and fitted up; they will be 5,000 tons and cost $1,000,000 each.

Business is fast increasing in Japan. A late report of Sir H. PARKES, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Yokohama, to Earl CLARENDON, shows that the increase of imports of 1865 were 100 per cent. over 1864. The business of the Peninsular and Oriental Company is paying tolerably well. By the annual report made in December of the business of the last year, it appears that the Company performed three hundred and eighty-four voyages from Southampton and Marseilles under their India and China mail contract, representing a grand total of 1,023,792 miles. First-class passengers outward, 2,891; homeward, 2,448. The Company paid a dividend of 9½ per cent., exclusive of mail subsidies. The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company have been highly successful since the opening of service across the Pacific. The average number of passengers has been 70 per month; the mail subsidy amounts to $750,000 per annum.

The Case of Hon. C. V. Culver, of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

In all cases of the Commonwealth against C. V. CULVER, L. H. CULVER and JOHN WALKER, in the Court of Dauphin County, for embezzlement of bonds of the Venango and Petroleum Banks, there being no evidence to sustain the charge, the Jury this morning acquitted the defendants without leaving the box.

The Boston Hotel Proprietors and the Liquor Law.

The proprietors of the principal hotels in Boston have sent in a petition to the State Legislature asking for the passage of an equitable liquor law, saying:

"Among the articles which the universal custom of mankind has deemed essential to be supplied to the guests of a hotel which seek to maintain any character among travelers, are wines and spirituous liquors. The experience of the whole world will not find an exception to the rule. No hotel known as first-class in any city of this continent or Europe can be named where these articles are not furnished to guests. A hotel is in a sense an international institution, and must, if it would maintain its character, furnish all the accommodations for its guests which the usages of the world has established. The undersigned can recall no instance where a hotel of the first class has been maintained which did not, in this respect, recognize the usages of the world, and they believe no such hotel can be maintained."

Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	96,949,473
Specie	929,940
Legal Tender Notes	15,398,338
Due to other Banks	12,564,258
Due from other Banks	12,066,329
Deposits	38,900,500
Circulation of National Banks	24,765,420
Circulation of State Banks	305,044

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

There is a good demand for lower grades of FLOUR; sales at $8 75@$12 for low to fancy brands of Spring extra. WHEAT is firm, and ½c.@1c. higher; sales at $2 20 for No. 1, and $1 85@$1 86 for No. 2. CORN is firm and 2c. higher; sales of No. 1 at 82c.@83½c., closing at 83c.@83½c. OATS are dull at 39½c.@40c. for No. 2 in store. Highwines are inactive and nominal. The Hog product of all kinds is very quiet. Mess Pork nominal at $18 25@$18 75; sales of Prime Mess at $17 25 for city and $16 62½ for country, packed. Sweet pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c.; Rough Sides 9c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c. Loose dry salted Shoulders, 7½c. Lard is quiet but firm at 11½c.; Good to Prime Green Meats quiet. Hams, 10½c.@10¾c., from slaughtered hogs. Dressed Hogs are quiet at $7 40 @$7 60, delivered. Live Hogs active and firm, at $6 20@$7 for Common to Good Choice. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

COTTON unchanged; the large falling off of receipts at New-Orleans makes holders firmer; quoted to-day at 29c.@29½c. FLOUR and GRAIN are unchanged, and but little has been done. WHISKY quiet at $2 25. PROVISIONS—Dull and without change; Mess Pork, $20@$20 25; Lard, 25c.; Bulk Meats, 7½c.@9½c. and 10½c., but no demand for any but Shoulders; Bacon quiet at 9½c.@11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides; Butter dull at 28c. @30c. for Prime to Choice; Central Ohio Roll, 33c.@35c.; Cheese, 16½c. CLOVER SEED steady at $8 90@$9. FLAXSEED, $2 30. GROCERIES—Firm, with a fair demand; Sugar, 11½c.@14c.; Coffee, 24c.@27c.; Molasses, 80c.@85c. for New-Orleans. GOLD, 136½ buying, and 137¼@137½ selling. EXCHANGE steady; par buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

FLOUR dull and without change in prices; sales 500 barrels at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR unchanged; sales at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in good demand and the market is steady at $8. WHEAT quiet; sales 300 bushels choice White Canada at $3. CORN unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $1 12. OATS—Sales of choice Western at 65c. with but little doing. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL—Sales at $2 60@$2 70 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 for 50 lb. sacks. SHORTS in fair demand at $20. SHIPSTUFFS $25@$27, and Middlings at $33@34 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

TOBACCO—The demand continues light and strictly local. HEMP is almost entirely without movement; undressed nominal at $125@$160; Dressed $275@$310 ℔ ton. LEAD—Sales of Soft Missouri at 9c. FLOUR quiet and a little easier for buyers. WHEAT steady; sales of prime to strictly prime at $2 75@$2 80, and choice at $2 85@$2 89. CORN firm; sales of mixed and yellow at 77c.@78c.; mixed white at 81c.@82c., and prime and choice white 83c.@84c. OATS heavy and easier; sales of good to choice at 67c.@70c. BARLEY easier; sales at 90c.@95c. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and weak. WHISKY dull; sales at $2 24.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

COTTON—Sales of 200 bales. The market is weak. Low Middling, 30½c.; Middling, 31½c. Receipts, 5,429 bales; exports, 2,842 bales. SUGAR—Fair, 13c. MOLASSES—Fair, 78c. FLOUR—Superfine, $11 50. CORN, $1 15. OATS, $1 10. HAY, $37 50@$38. MESS PORK, $21 71; Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 13c.@13½c. LARD, 12½c.@15½c. TOBACCO, Medium, $7@$9. Gold closed at 136¾. Sterling, 146@146½. New-York Sight Exchange, ½c. discount. FREIGHTS, to New-York by steamer, 1c.; to Liverpool by sail, 9-16d.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

TOBACCO active; sales of 206 hhds., at $2 75 for light common lugs, to $23 50 for selections. Superfine FLOUR, $10. Red WHEAT, $2 85. CORN, shelled in bulk, 70c.; on the ear, 63c. OATS, 65c. MESS PORK, $21. PROVISIONS—Bacon Shoulders, 10c; Packed Clear Sides, 12¾c.; Bacon Hams, plain, 14½c. LARD, in tierces, 12c. New-orleans SUGAR, prime 14½c. MOLASSES, 85c. WHISKY, $2 26. COTTON, 29c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

FLOUR quiet; sales 150 bbls. Canada Spring at $10 37@$12; common to choice; 100 bbls., from No. 1 Spring, at $11 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN better, with a fair inquiry; sales 11 car loads No. 1 Toledo at 77c.@79c. OATS dull but nominal. RYE neglected. BARLEY steady; sales 4,000 bushels Canada at $1 04, in store. WHISKY neglected. NEW MESS PORK quiet at $20 50@$21. LARD, 13c. DRESSED HOGS for packing, $8 50.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT at $1 97@$1 97½ for No. 2. CORN is firm at 70c. for new shelled. OATS firm at 48c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS firmer. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

COTTON—Fair demand; closed quiet. Middling, 30½c.; sales 1,800 bales; few sales below quotation, but factors not inclined to make concessions; receipts, 970 bales.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

COTTON steady at 30½c. for Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 60c. RESIN firm at $3@$5. TAR $1 65.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

COTTON market easier; Middling, 31½c.; sales to-day 500 bales; receipts, 1,390 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

COTTON firmer; sales of 350 bales. Middling, 30c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

COTTON declined ½c.; sales, 200 bales; Middling, 30½c.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

No sales of COTTON to-day. Market dull. Low Middlings 21½c., in specie. GOLD $1 36½@$1 37.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph saved the valuable horses of Henry Johnson, Esq., No. 27 Beekman-st., on Sunday night last. Alarm bell in his sleeping-room, the stable four or five hundred feet distant.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall, &c.—Geo. Lord, C. L. Hill, J. E. Purdy, J. Alexander, J. Kirkham, Miss Fanny Seelig, F. Hemer, W. H. Hill, A. R. Stark and wife, Chas. Kettler, Mme. Belhomer, J. H. Mustadier, Miss Lina Boothby, Miss Anna Day, K. D. Taggart, Rev. T. Boan, wife and infant, Mme. Chauvant, J. A. Curtis, C. Bartlett, H. Rich, P. C. Poole, W. C. Martin, V. B. Doub, Col. I. T. Haskell, Mrs. Ward, Capt. R. T. Thomas, J. Parlin and wife, Gen. Frisbie, J. T. Birmingham, Ira Goodenough, wife and family, P. Edwards and wife, G. K. Reynolds and wife, G. W. Hall and wife, W. J. Gray, F. E. Felton, A. Mayfield, Miss C. A. Hall, Mrs. Taylor and daughter, G. L. Story, Mrs. Brooks and child, L. L. Baker and wife, J. A. Ward, E. Bartlett, Mrs. Norris, B. Dickeman, Jr., Dr. Delevan Bloodgood, B. Vallarino, Chas. Enell, A. Macombe, H. Eaton, S. Rollins, I. Kretzer, I. Hunter, E. Smith, T. O. Saunders, T. E. Sheppard, John Maxwell, Louis Vaucher and wife, Thos. Squires, D. Ryan, H. Grogan, W. M. Vilarde, D. Wheeler, Max Breeferman, W. H. Newell, Jacob Lutz, R. E. Kelly, I. W. Mendlebaum, Emeline Painter, Mrs. Emeline Voller and mother, Mrs. Lougan and infant, Max Eichrodt, I. M. Whittier, Jos. Payne and wife, Mary O'Neill, Hannah O'Neill, H. S. Deaner, S. O. Deaner, Mrs. N. Morton, John G. Phinney, P. H. Warner, A. A. Baker, A. Parlin, Jas. Alsbury, Miss Viola Byrun, M. Schneider, wife and 2 children, I. R. Doolittle and boy, Mrs. I. R. Doolittle and 2 children, Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Doolittle, Misses Hilton, W. W. Treeston, R. P. Flint, A. H. Aaron and son, C. Oxloby and wife, Mrs. Davenport, W. W. Riggs, L. H. Nichols and wife, F. P. Nichols, W. H. Mastin, G. Fyfe, H. A. Lord, I. F. Blair, Mrs. A. E. Roberts, and a large number in second cabin and 250 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 46 | Sun sets..... 5 43 | Moon rises... 6 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 25 | Gov. Island.10 14 | Hell Gate.....11 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Harris, Aspinwall, Pacific M. Steamship Co.; Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, Nat. S. N. Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, North Am. Steamship Co.; W. Woodward, McLaughlin, South Amboy, W. Dalzell; Gulf City, Stuart, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Baltic, Jones, Bremen; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Virginia, Wolfe, Galveston, Williams & Guion.

Barks Sancho Panza, Hagan, Cardenas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Ellen Dyer, Clapp, Matanzas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Union, Merrill, Marseilles via Philadelphia, E. R. Seccomb.

Brigs Henry Gilbert, (Br.,) Hill, St. John, N. B., via Portland, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Blue Wave, (Br.,) Carroll, St. Lucia, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Cacique, (Braz.,) Cintra, Rio Grande de Sul, Jos. Bento & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Beaver, (Br.,) Crocker, Montego Bay, Henry De Cordova & Co.; Crocus, Colburn, Fernandina, Dearborn Bros.

Schooners Keret, Brown, Cardenas, F. Talbot & Co.; Jessie Carll, Underhill, St. Pierre; Minguas, Corson, Jacksonville, Thomas & Holmes; Chas. Dennis, Halleck, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; K. Knapp, Sackett, Stamford; Alco, Talbot, Neuvitas, J. A. Simpson & Son; Conservative, Boyd, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Apalachicola Feb. 10, via Key West 14th, with mdse. and 10 passengers to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. 14th inst., 20 miles S. E. of Sand Key, saw steamship Cortes, bd. N.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk 39 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Bark Nannie T. Bell, Hutchings, Mobile via Providence 24 hours, to Abram Bell's Sons. Discharged her cotton at Providence.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Had some very heavy weather on the passage. Sld. in co. with brig Ellen Dickie, for New-York.

Brig Caroline Gulliver, (of Bangor,) Gulliver, Teneriffe 23 ds., with almonds, &c., to Holyoke & Murray. Left no vessels.

Brig Charlotte Buck, (of Orland,) Gott, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. P. Sherman & Co.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskall, Elizabethport, for Providence.

SAILED—Steamships Ocean Queen, Santiago de Cuba and Niagara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Arr. barks Celeste, London; Alice Tarlton, Surinam; C. S. Rogers, St. Mary's, Ga.; brig Lady Franklin, St. Martin's.

Also arr. bark Almonea, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—Arr. steamer Andalusia, New-York; schrs. T. J. Frazier, Cardenas; Ageida and Laura, Havana. Sld. steamers Whirlwind, Philadelphia; Falconer, Baltimore; Emily Souder, New-York; George Upton, Boston; schr. Golden Gate, Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Steamer Concordia still on the Bar.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Arr. ship Lancaster, from Liverpool. She reports having lost her foretopmast, &c. Feb. 5, lat. 42 07, lon. 63 09 W., passed alongside of bark Alice, of London, waterlogged, hatches burst open, main and mizzenmasts gone by the deck, and abandoned.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—Cld. steamships Tonawanda, Philadelphia; Fannie, Baltimore.

WOOD'S HOLE, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.—Passing by, steamer Neptune, from New-York for Boston; in the offing, bark Courser, from New-Orleans for Boston.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20.—Sld. steamship Juno, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Feb. 1, bark Restless, for Sombrero, to load guano, soon; brig Normandy, for New-York next day; brig Dudley, for Baltimore in 7 days.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

GENTS: We inclose Whitfield & Billups' certificate which speaks for itself.

Their safe had a severe test, falling from the second floor in the building corner of Commerce and St. Francis sts., it was exposed to an *intense heat fanned by a stiff north wind.*

The exterior shows where the iron frame-work *melted in several places*; yet the inside is not *touched*. We have it on exhibition and would like to send it to you if you so desire. Send us another nine double-door for W. & B., with Combination Lock

Very truly,

A. I. MOSES & CO.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. A. I. Moses & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Commerce-st.:

GENTLEMEN: Our "Marvin's New Patent" Safe purchased from you, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. On opening it yesterday we were pleased to find the inside "ALL RIGHT."

It is almost needless to say that we have every confidence in the Fire-proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

Very truly,

WHITFIELD & BELLUPS.

MARVIN & CO'S ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES

Are now considered the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS, NOS. 88 AND 90 LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ALL NEW GOODS.

Mr. ALFRED KAYNE retires from the firm from this date, by mutual consent.

FEB. 18, 1867.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

FRENCH PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS, A PERFECT IMITATION OF FINE EMBROIDERY, FOR SALE TO THE TRADE BY A. T. Stewart & Co. BROADWAY, CHAMBERS, AND READE STS.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,

Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

CUT GOBLETS—GOOD ARTICLE—$2 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATE—$2 00 per dozen, at HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA PLATES—$1 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS—130 pieces, $30, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS—44 PIECES—$7 00, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS—24 pieces—$2, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 185, Feb. 20, 1867.

27, 14, 6, 28, 16, 37, 15, 2, 7, 41, 45, 40, 33.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 186, Feb. 20, 1867.

76, 46, 39, 41, 59, 11, 35, 73, 19, 70, 56, 57, 53, 6.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 109, Feb. 20, 1867.

75, 42, 6, 67, 39, 61, 28, 35, 25, 47, 8, 72, 56.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 110, Feb. 20, 1867.

20, 28, 69, 12, 22, 30, 1, 73, 62, 33, 14, 7, 78, 55.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY—*Publicly* drawn and authorized by the General Assembly of Georgia:

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

EXTRA CLASS No. 26, Feb. 20, 1867.

39, 77, 60, 58, 4, 8, 40, 49, 30, 59, 25, 51, 23.

EVENING CLASS No. 17.

15, 54, 57, 9, 48, 17, 27, 34, 39, 59, 4, 76.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED.

EXTRA CLASS No. 36.

20, 53, 17, 27, 62, 76, 52, 42, 34, 31, 25, 63, 45.

EVENING CLASS No. 21.

76, 68, 60, 59, 18, 8, 51, 41, 44, 27, 69, 40.

McINTIRE & CO., Managers, Augusta, Ga.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

$384,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

Principal office—United States—No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; and Calle de La Habana 108, Havana, Cuba.

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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.